

FORT ORD

CALIFORNIA

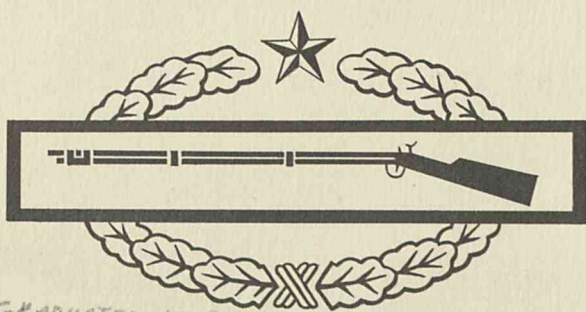
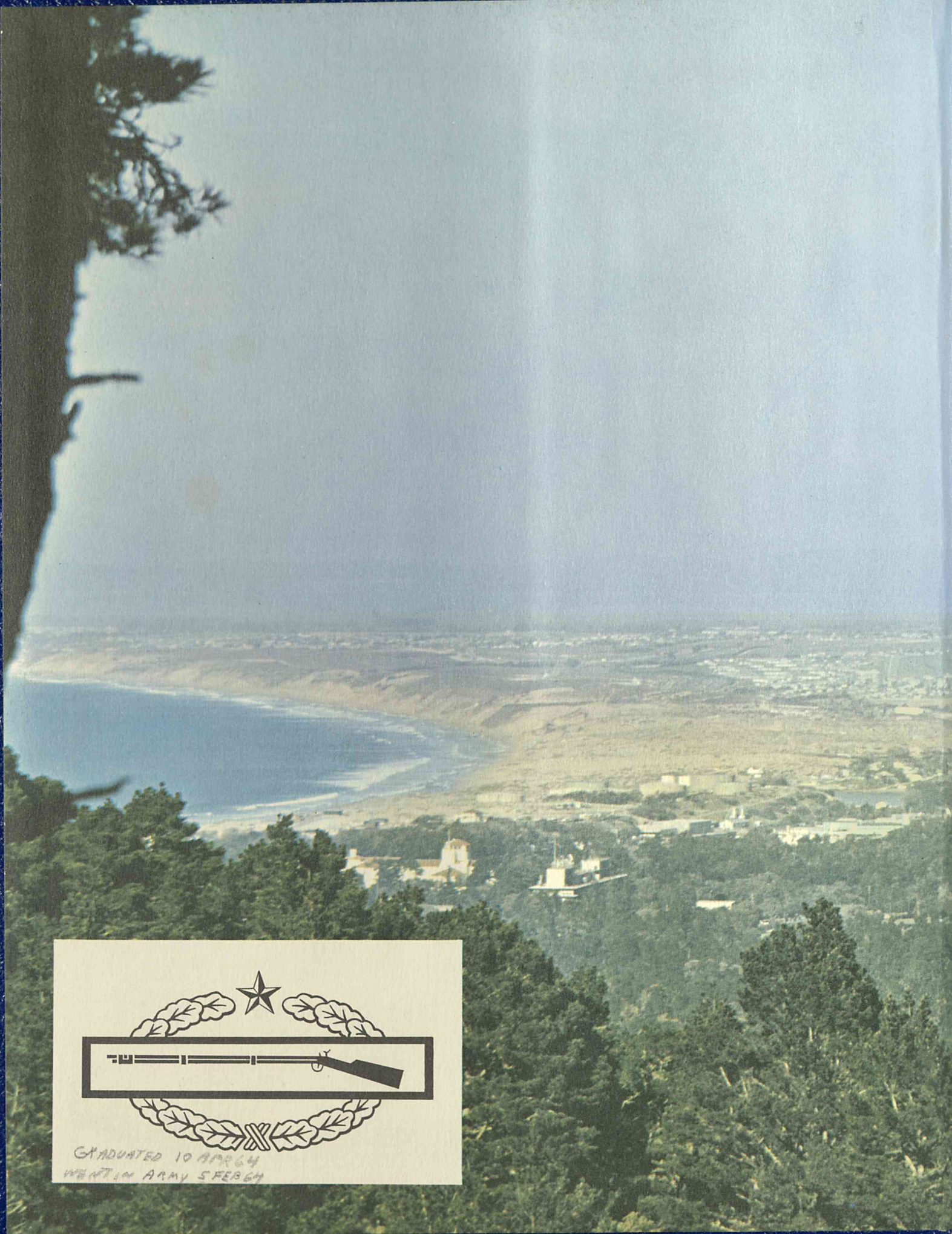


U.S. ARMY TRAINING CENTER INFANTRY

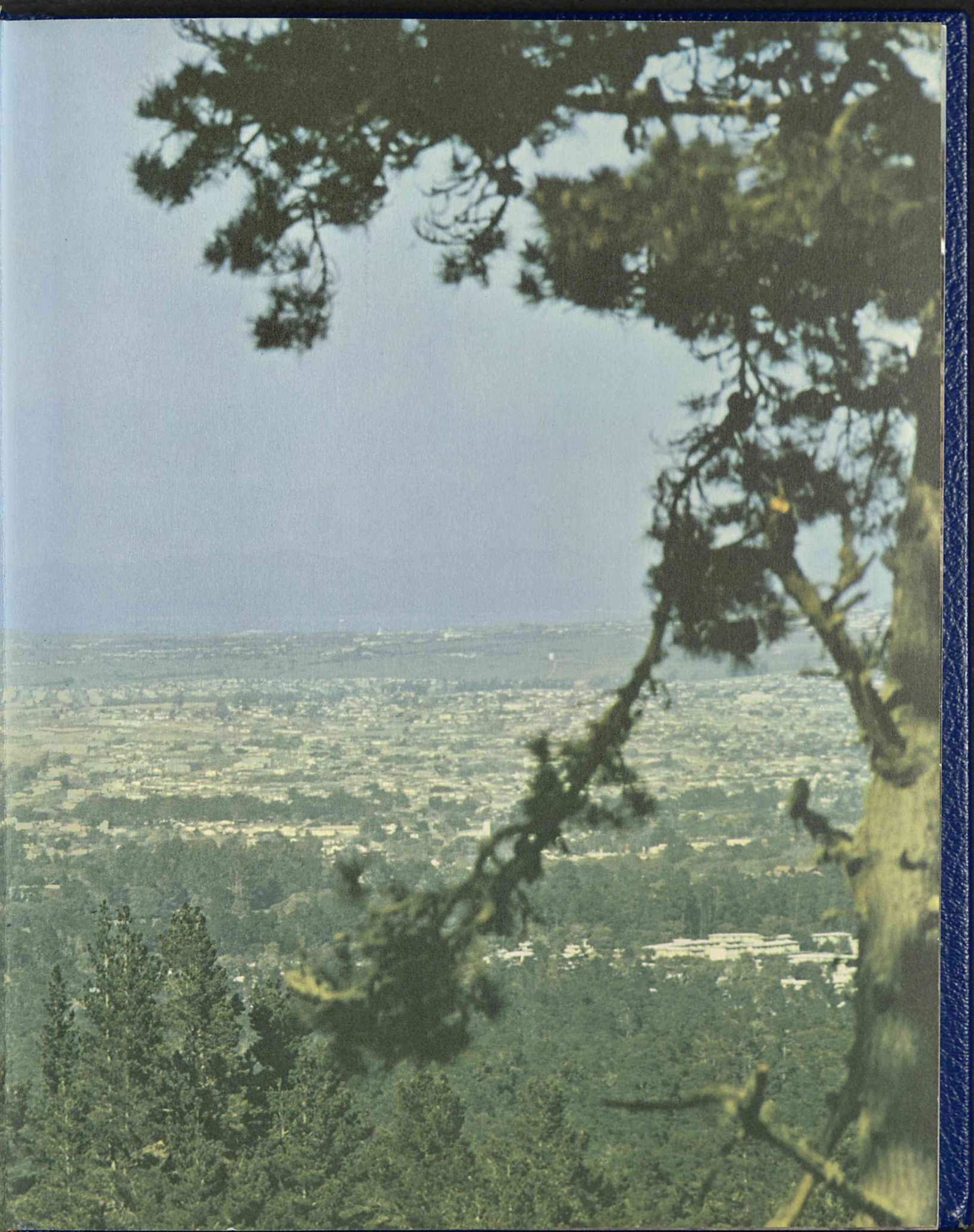
COMPANY B

4th BATTALION

3d BRIGADE



GRADUATED 10 APR 64
WENT IN ARMY 5 FEB 64



history of fort ord

SAILING PROUDLY into the bustling harbor of the Mexican port of Monterey on July 2, 1846, was the trim Frigate Savannah, the flagship of Commodore John Drake. Five days later the stars and stripes were officially raised above the Customs House, and a 21-gun salute proclaimed the area as Territory of the United States.

The Customs House still stands today. The American flag, altered only by the addition of stars denoting states of the nation, still flies. And since that day the United States Army has played a prominent and significant part in the development of the Monterey Bay area.

It was a young officer of that era for whom Fort Ord was ultimately to receive its name. He was Edward Cresap Ord who had served with Fremont's Army and who was a lieutenant when the nearby Presidio of Monterey was developed. Lieutenant Ord distinguished himself in many bitter Civil War clashes and he rose to the rank of Major General.

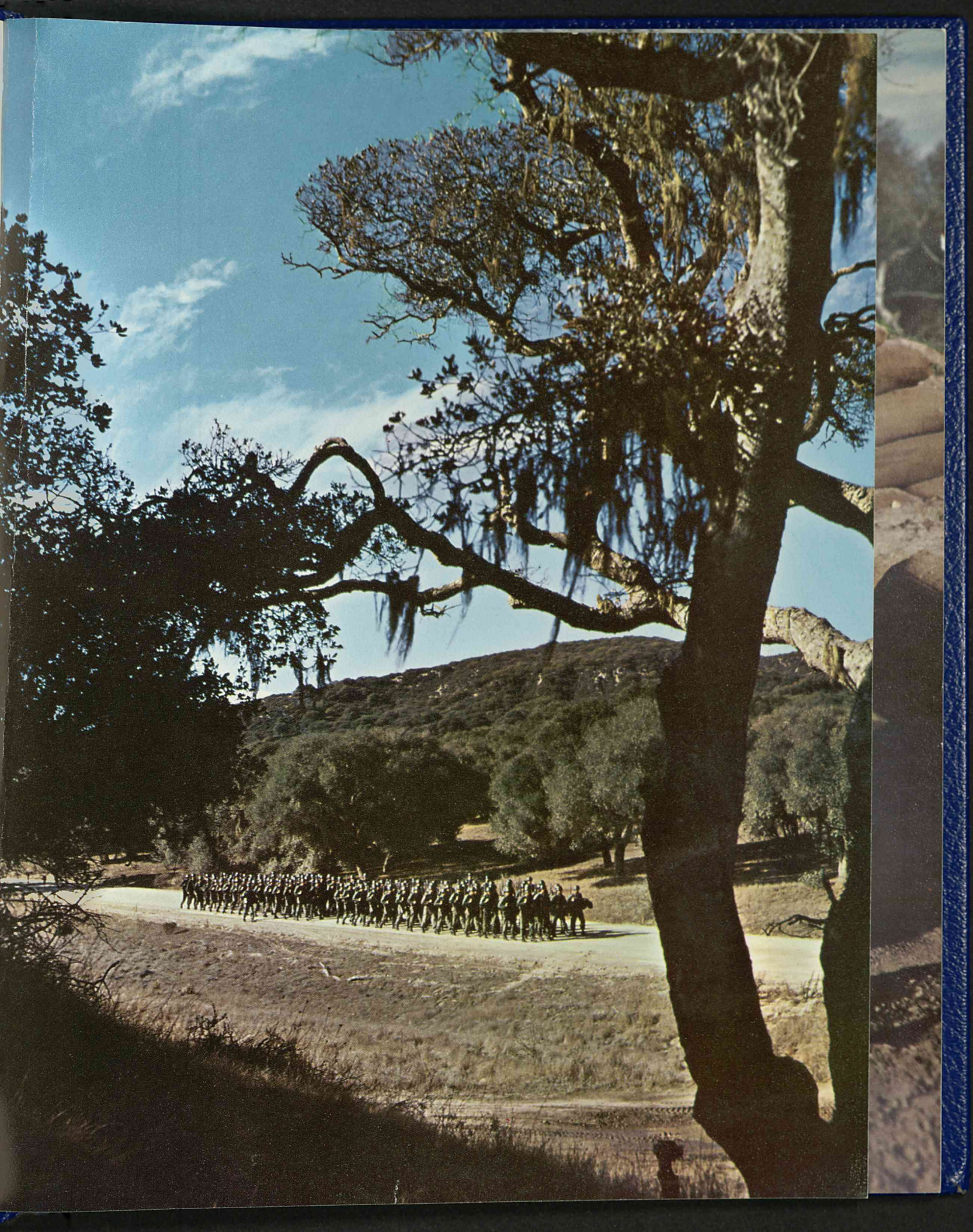
The need for a military reservation that was to become Fort Ord arose from the stationing at the Presidio of Monterey the famous 11th Cavalry and the 76th Field Artillery. The terrain in this area was ideally suited for the maneuvers of the finely-mounted riders and the horse-drawn caissons. It also was large enough for a field artillery impact range.

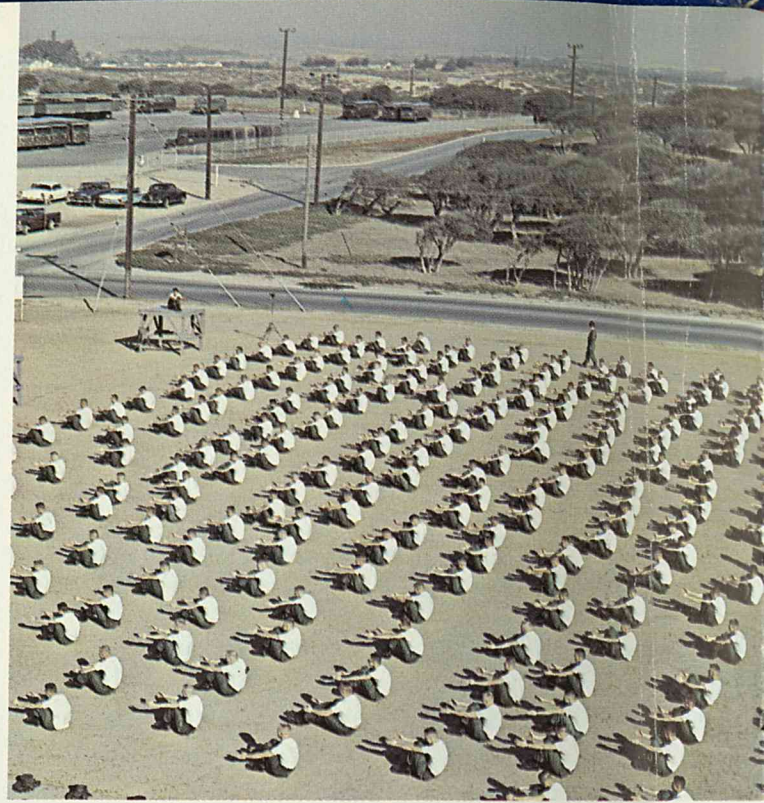
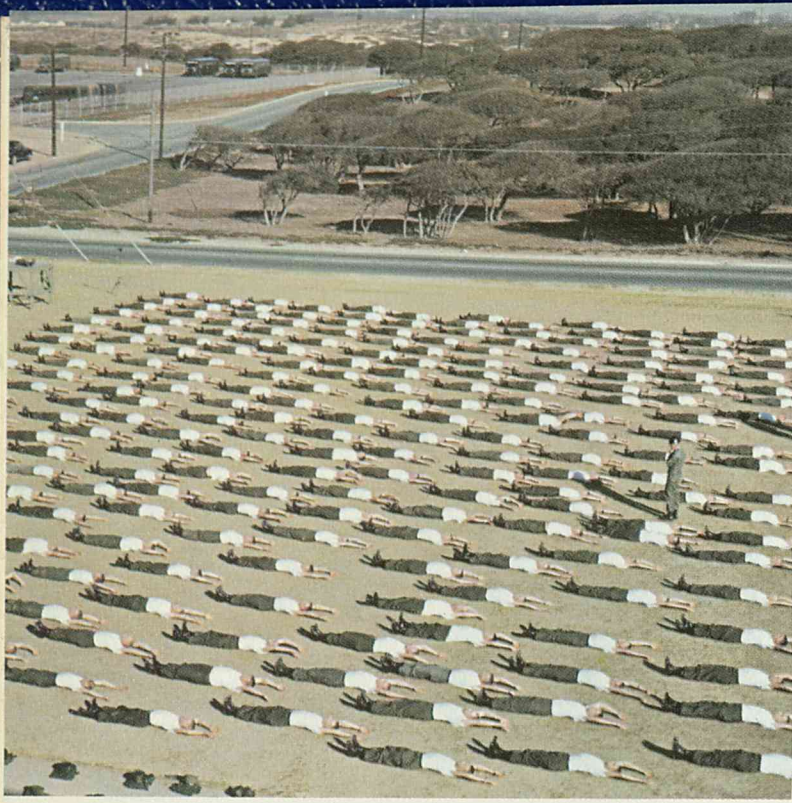
It was in 1917 that the government bought some 15,000 acres, lying mostly in the area of the post's present East Garrison.

It was named Gigling after a well-known German family that had come to the country many years before. The present-day post, which includes that original land, contains more than 28,600 acres. Its terrain is similar to the varied types American Servicemen have fought on throughout the world. This diversity makes it an ideal Infantry training grounds.

The transformation of the reservation from that of a maneuver area to a permanent post within such a short time was a near miracle of construction. In August, 1940, when war clouds of Europe drifted closer to America, the first building contract was let. It was \$3,000,000 to construct barracks for the newly activated 7th Division. The late General Joseph "Vinegar Joe" Stilwell was in command.

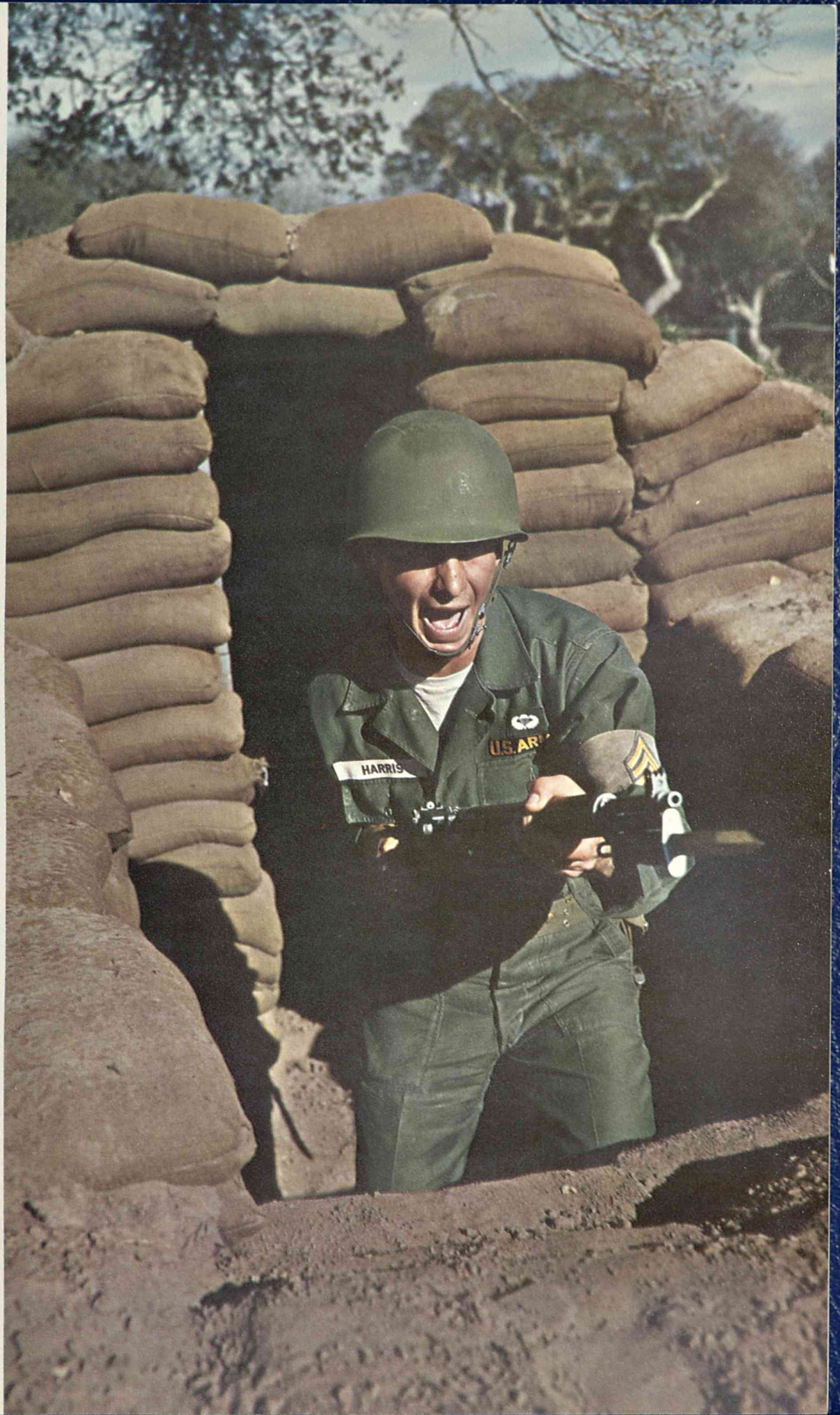
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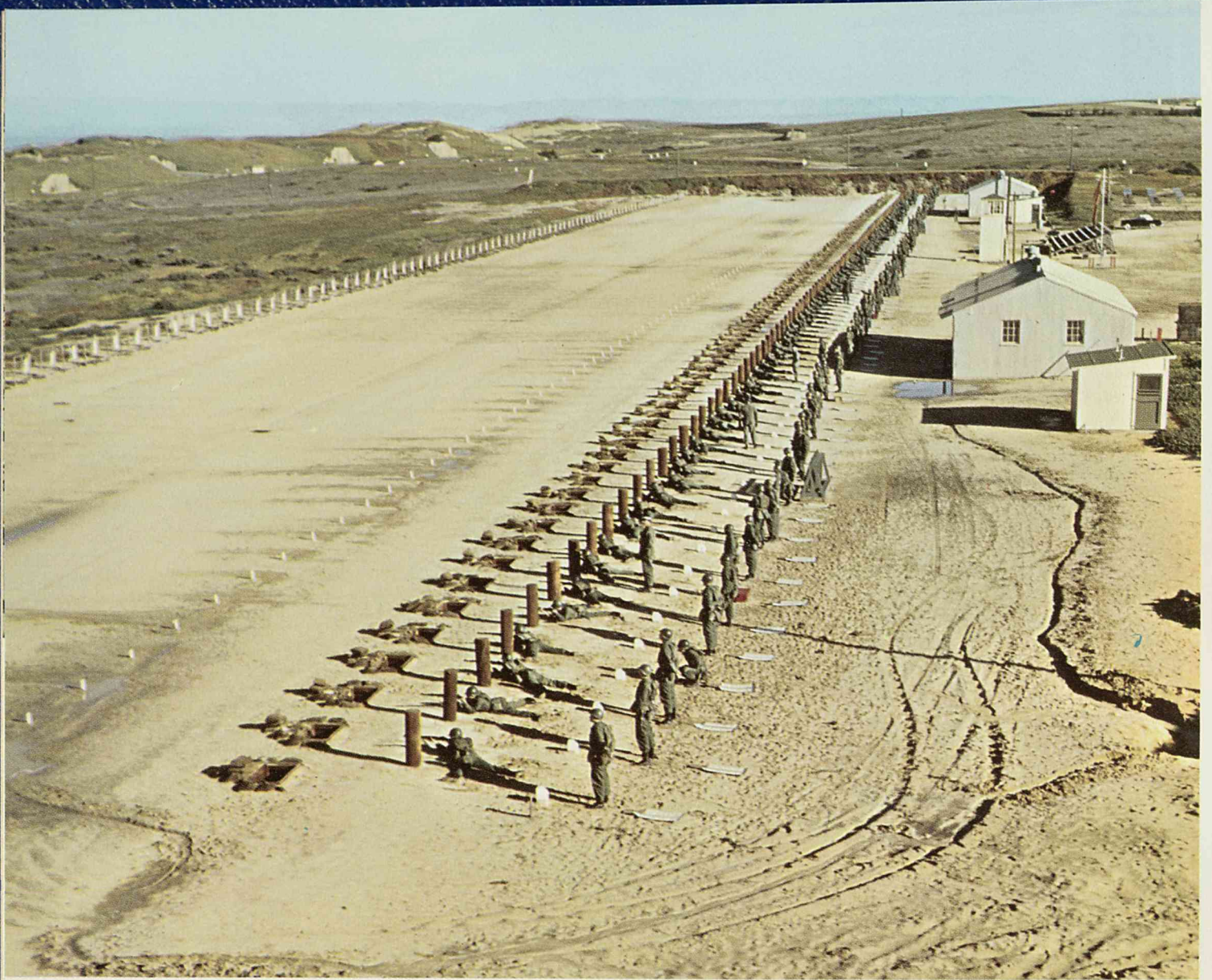


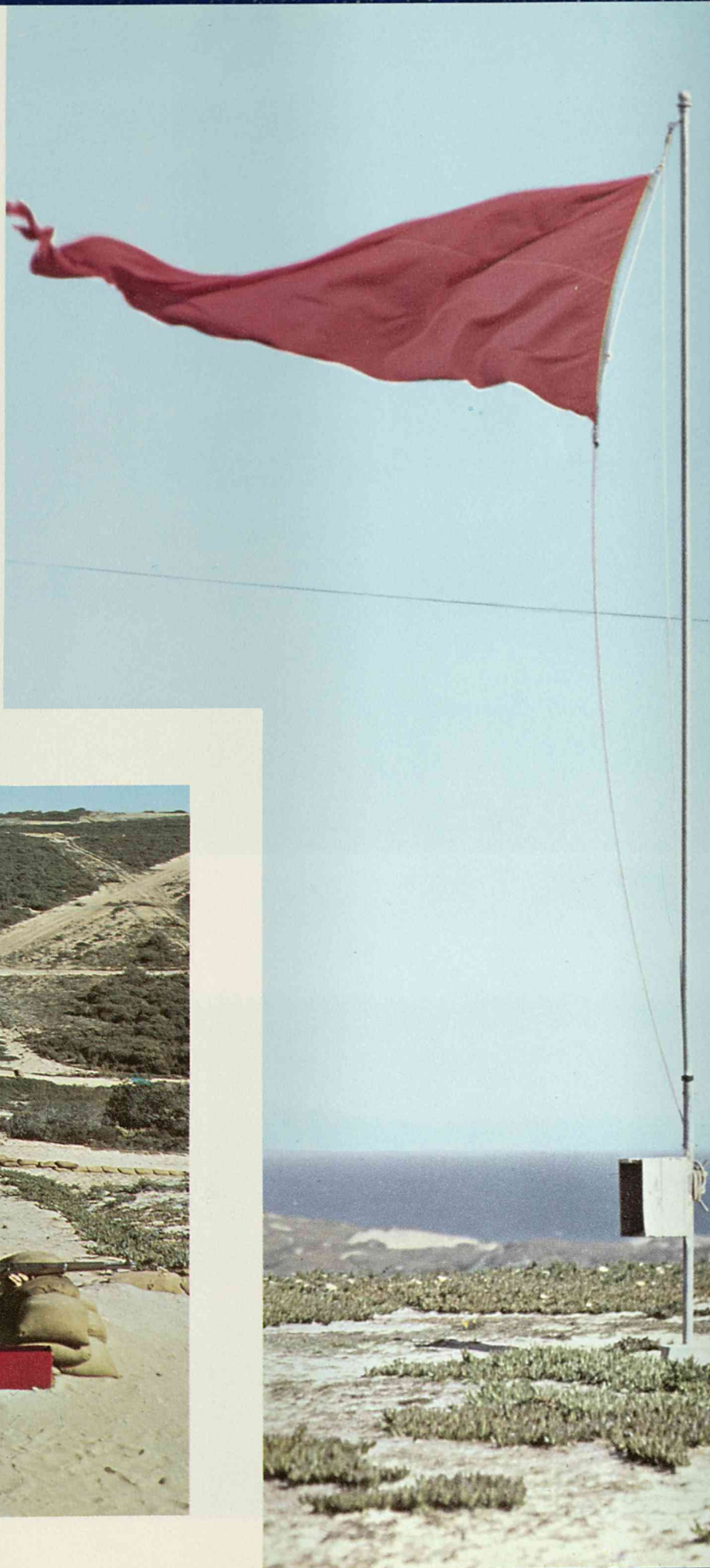


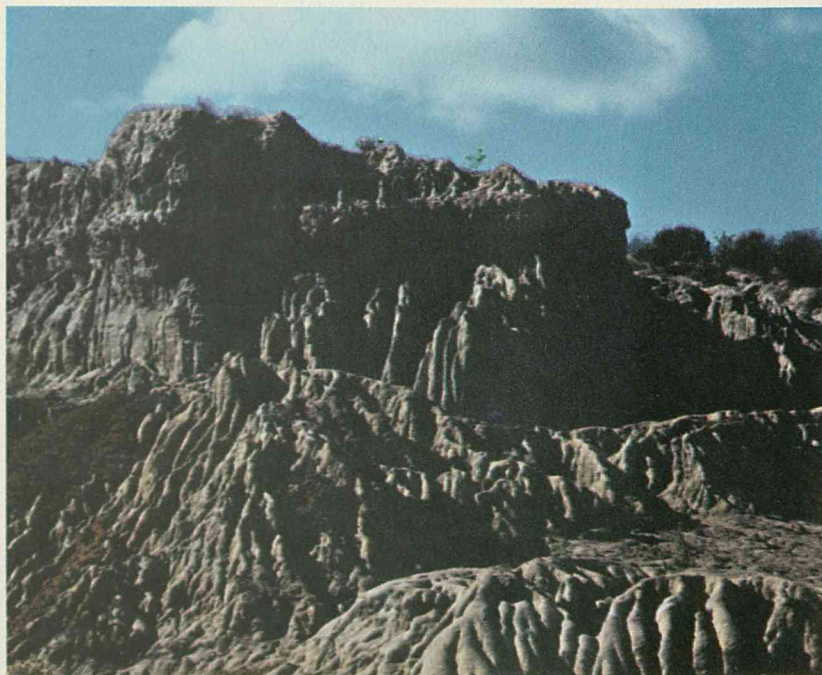
physical fitness









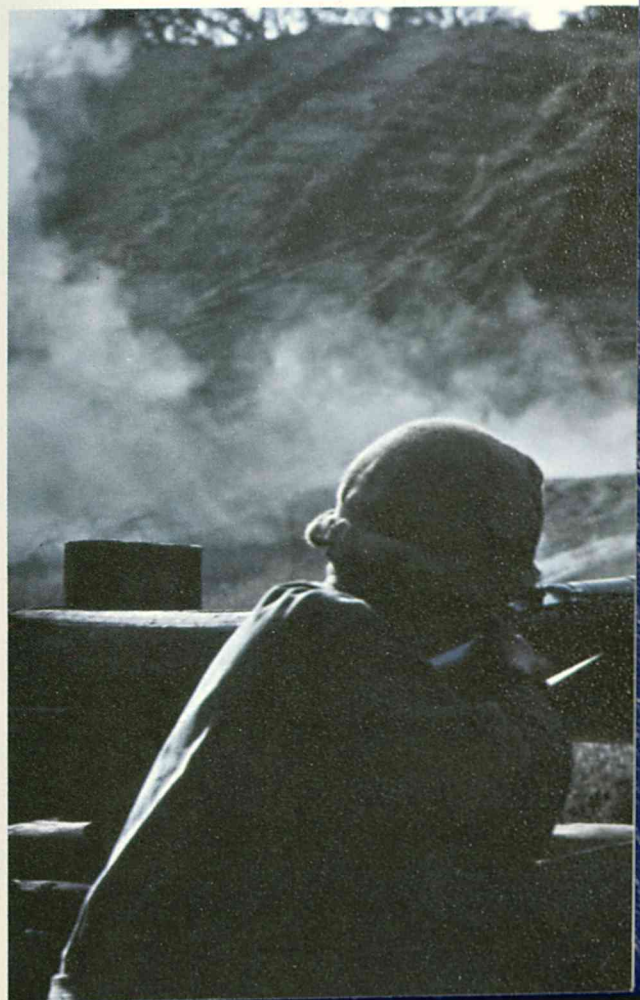
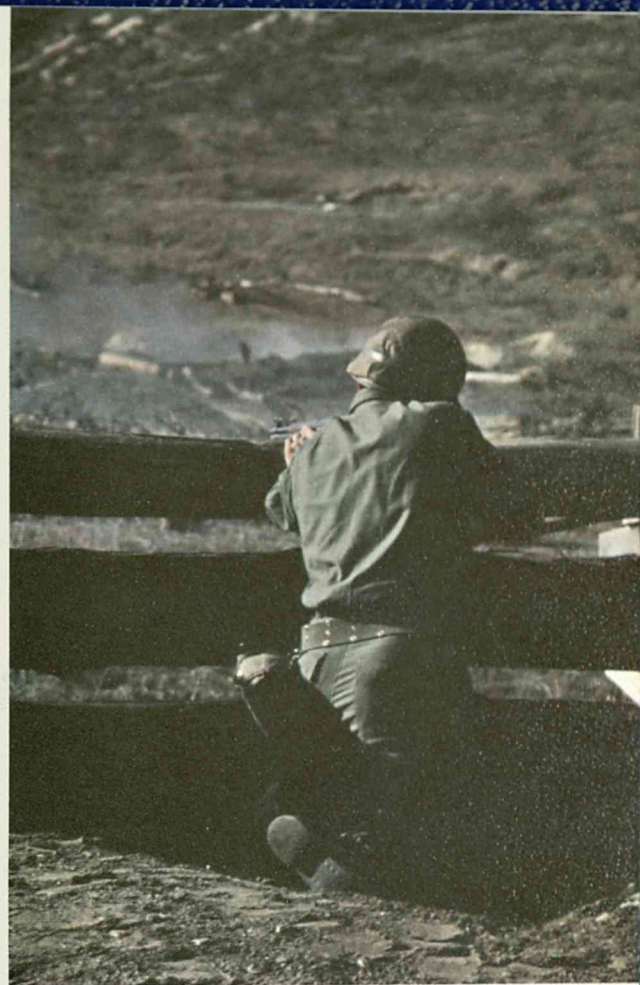






close combat course

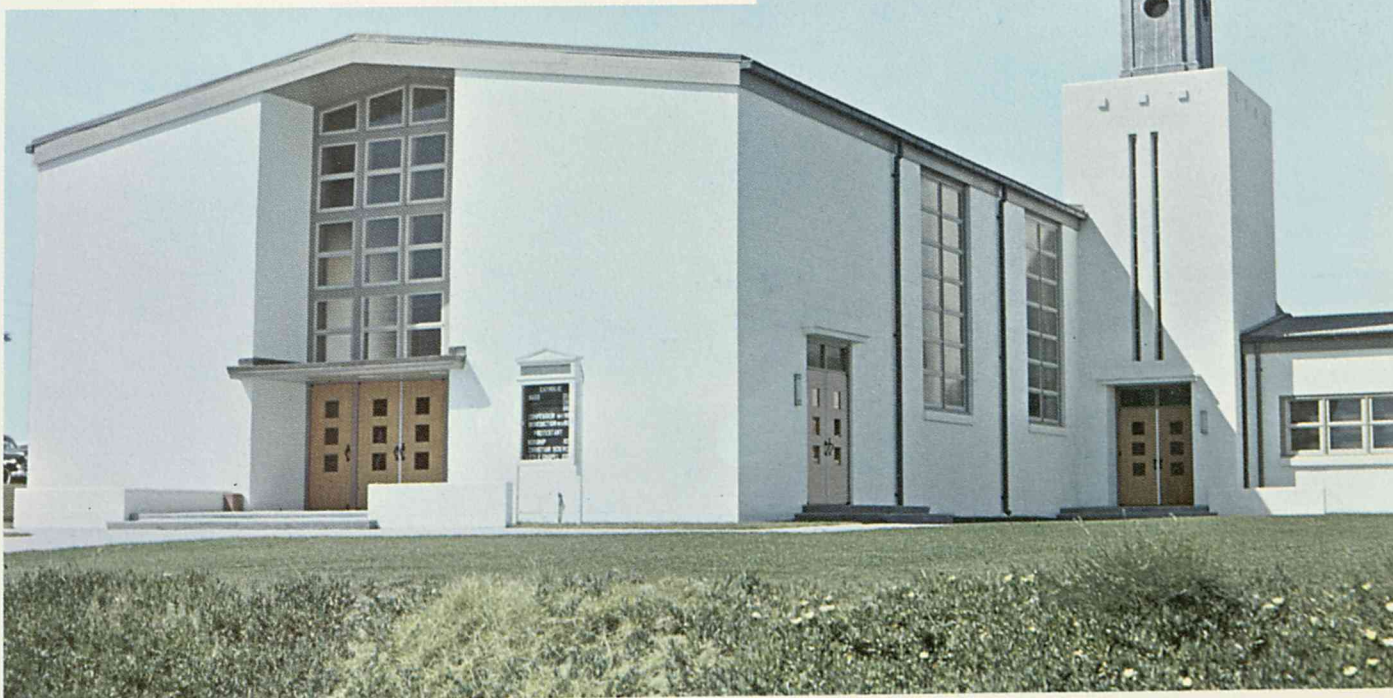




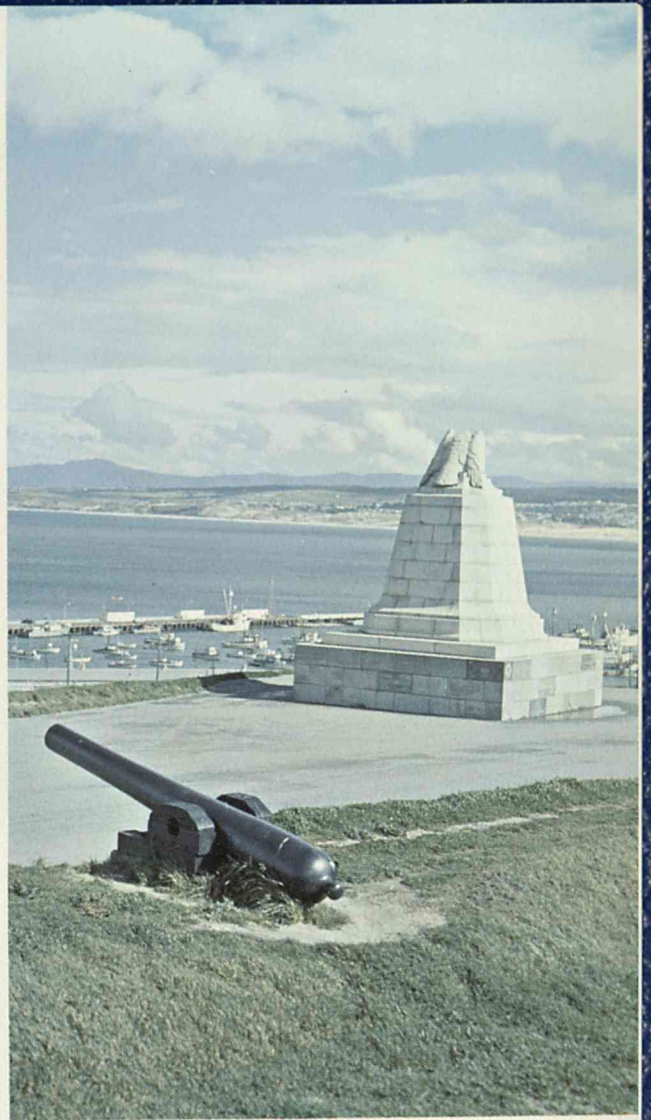
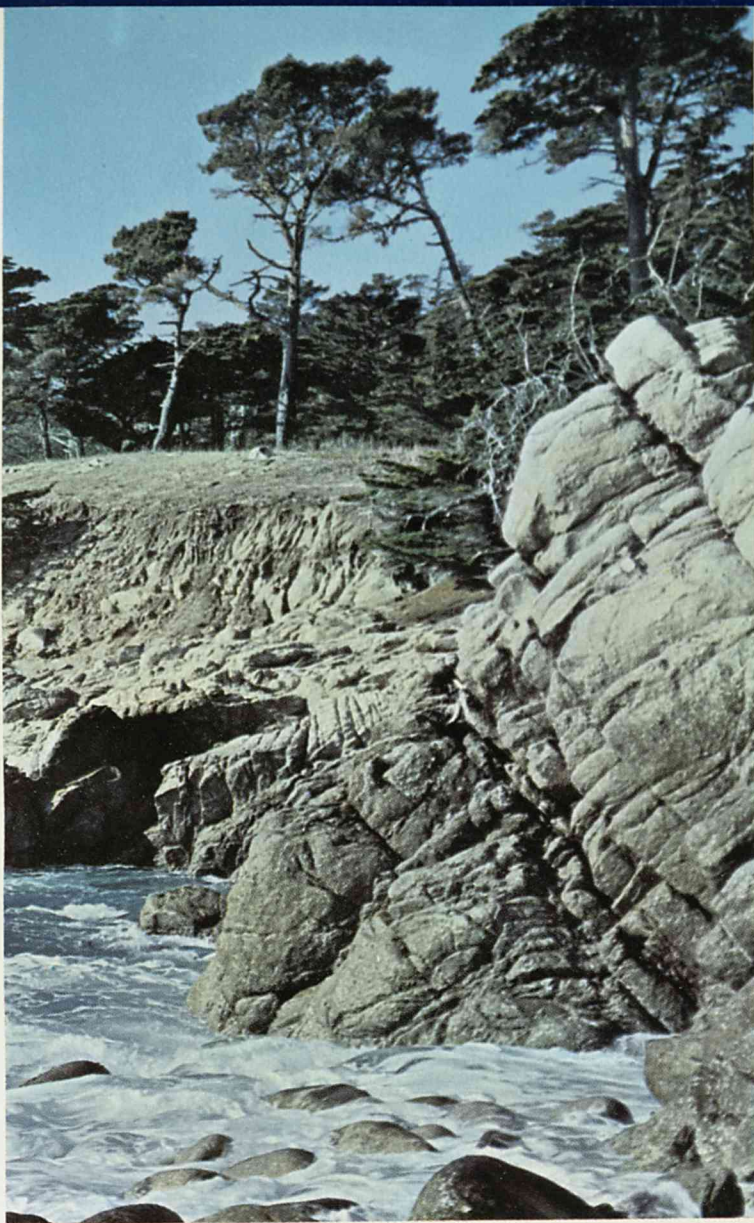










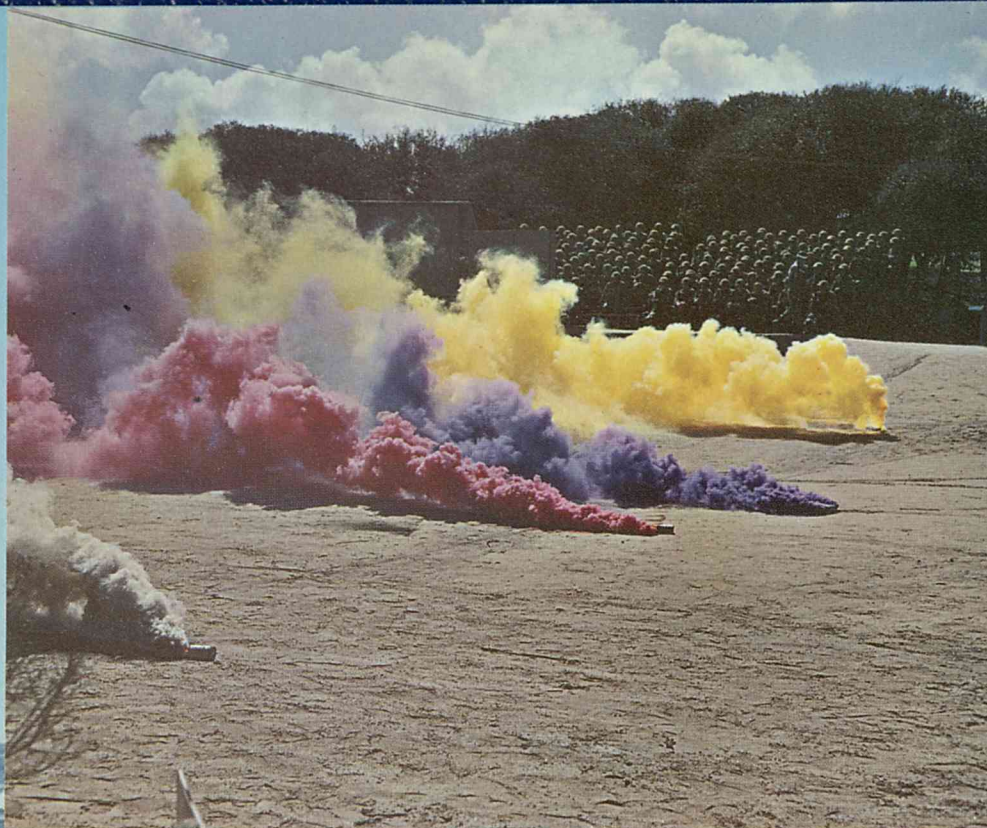


17-mile drive presidio of monterey

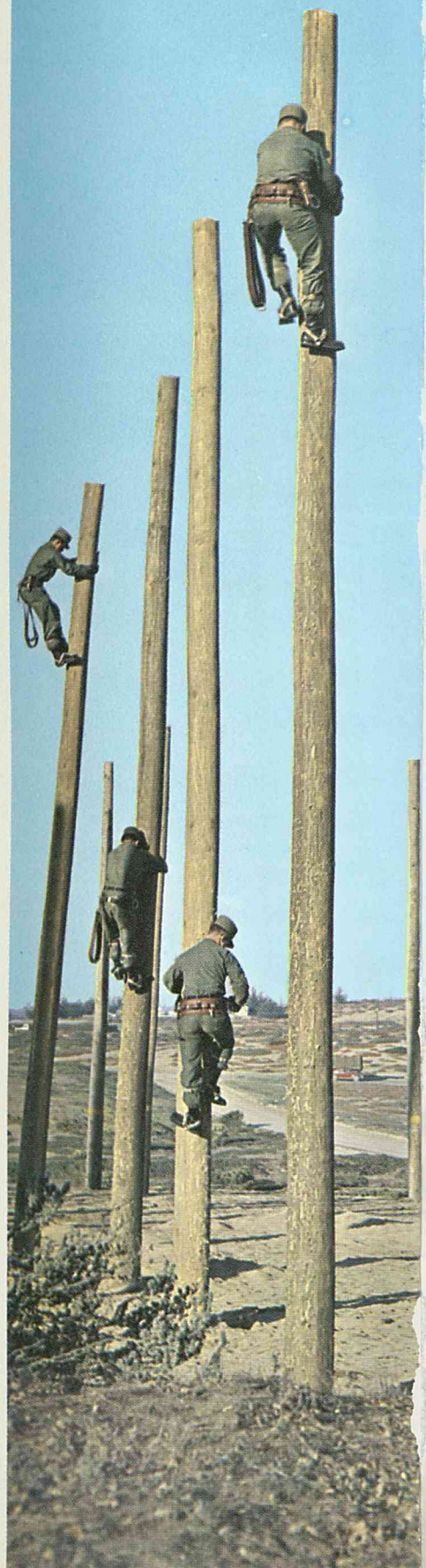
golf course red cross

colton hall



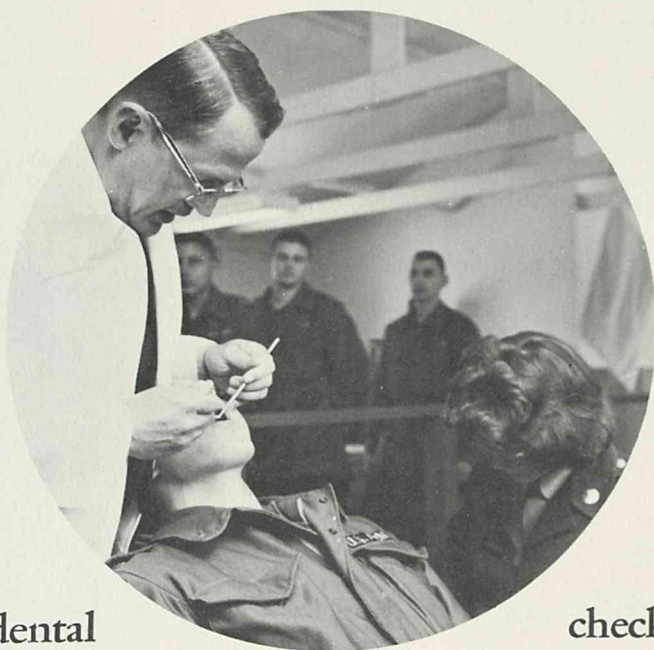


interior and exterior of new service club





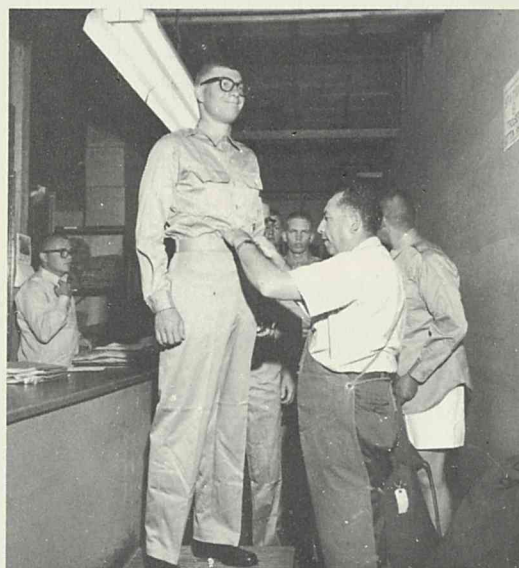
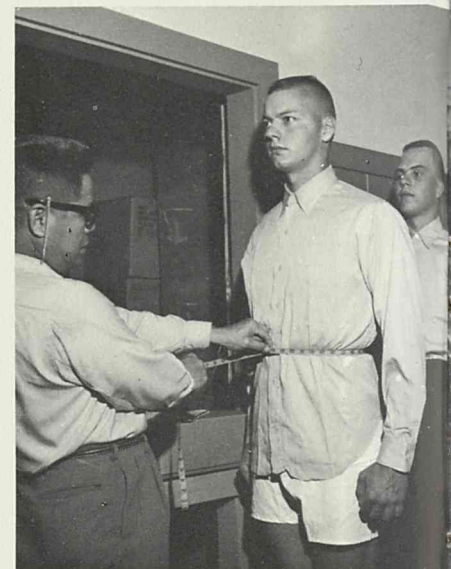
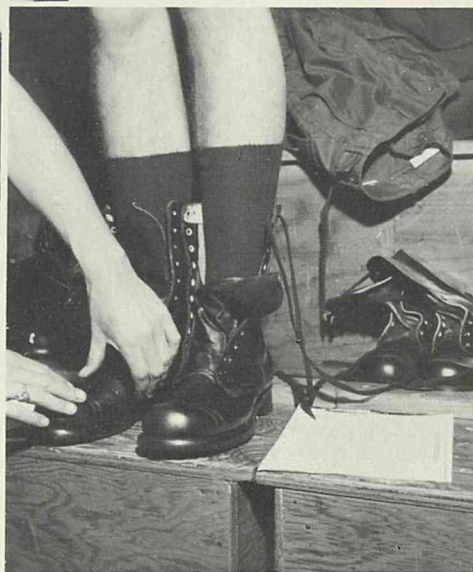
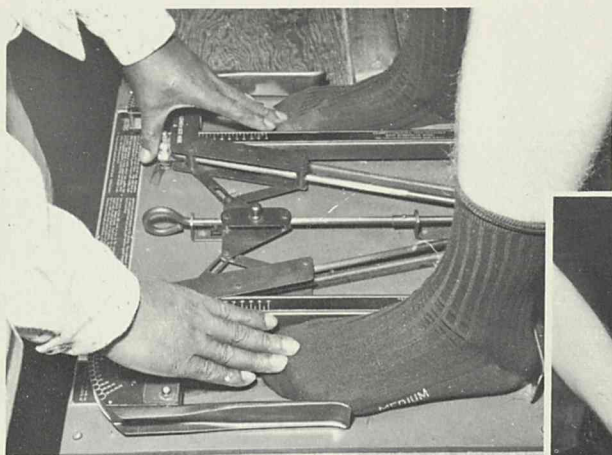
receiving
center



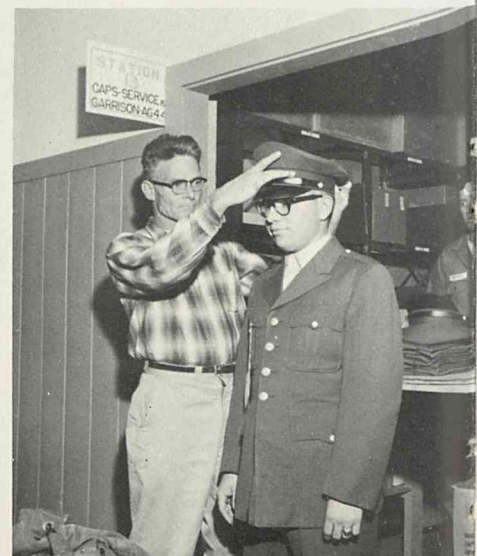
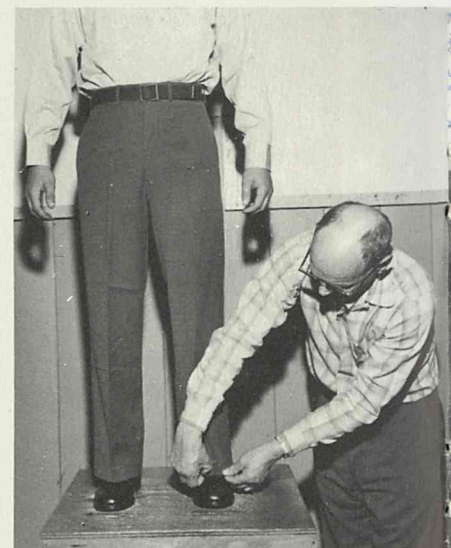
dental

check

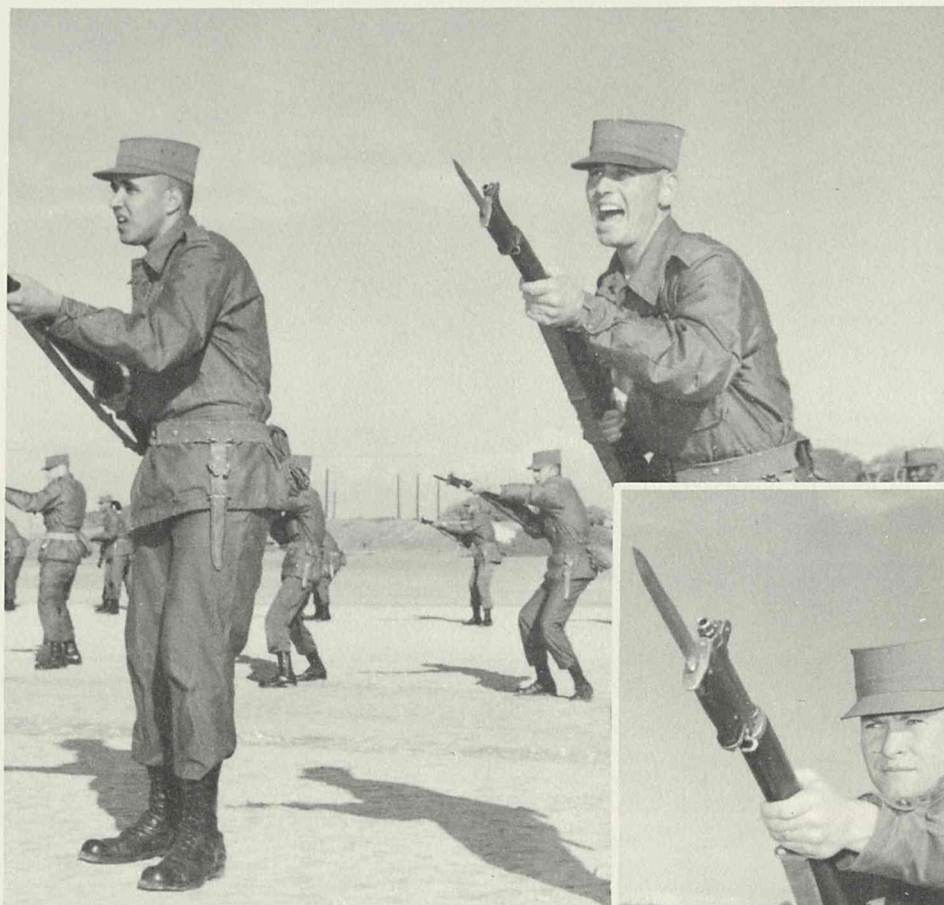




clothing issue

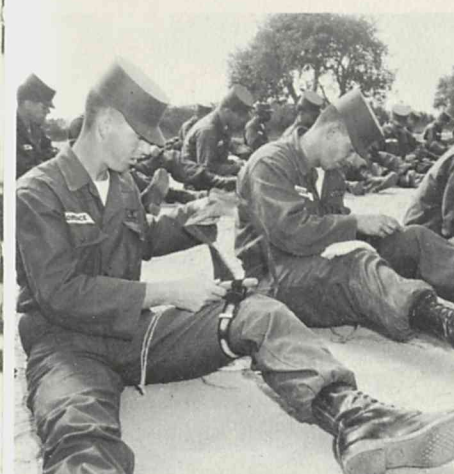






bayonet





first aid

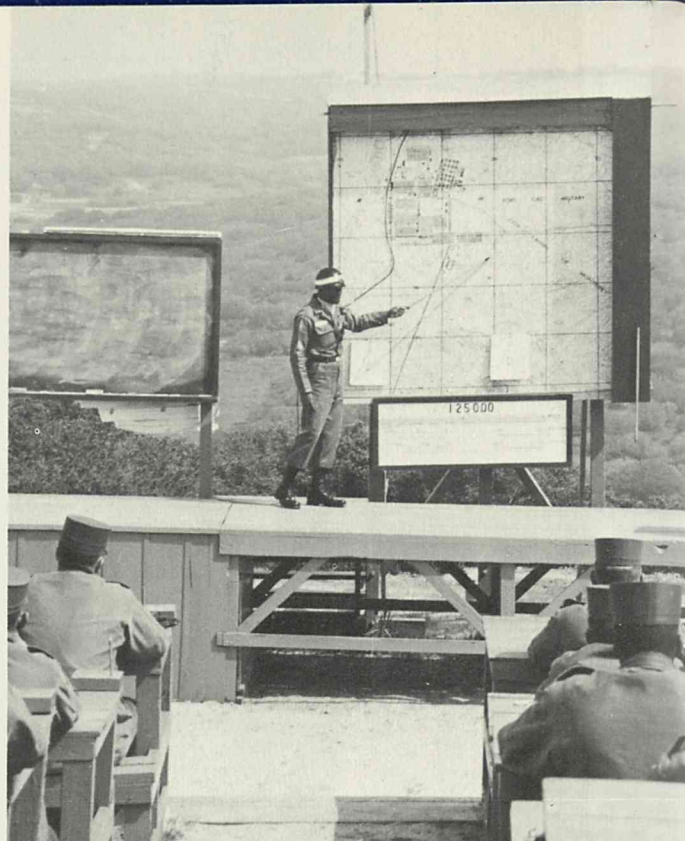
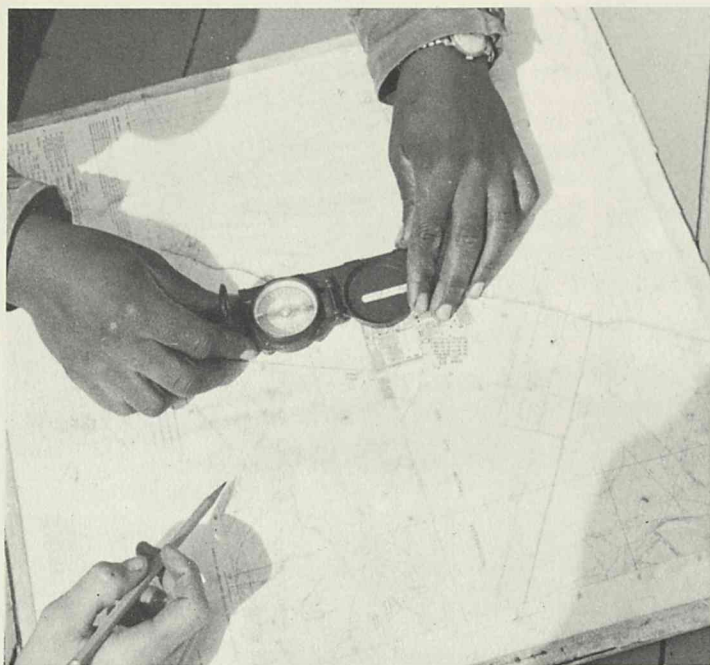
trainfire classroom



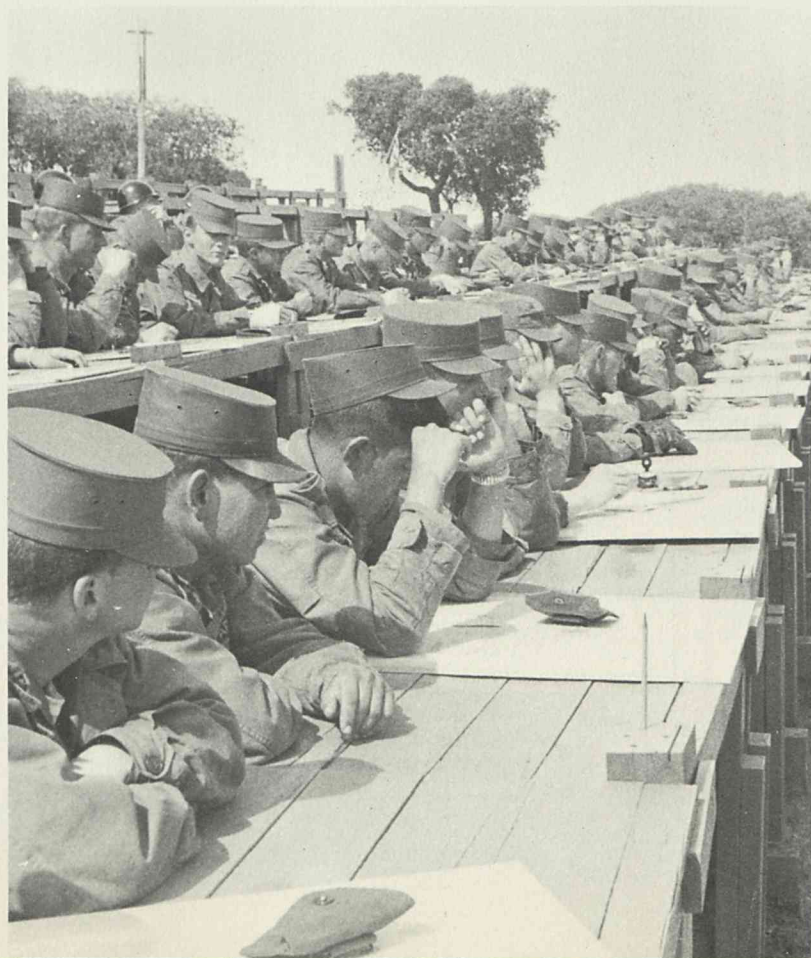
trainfire

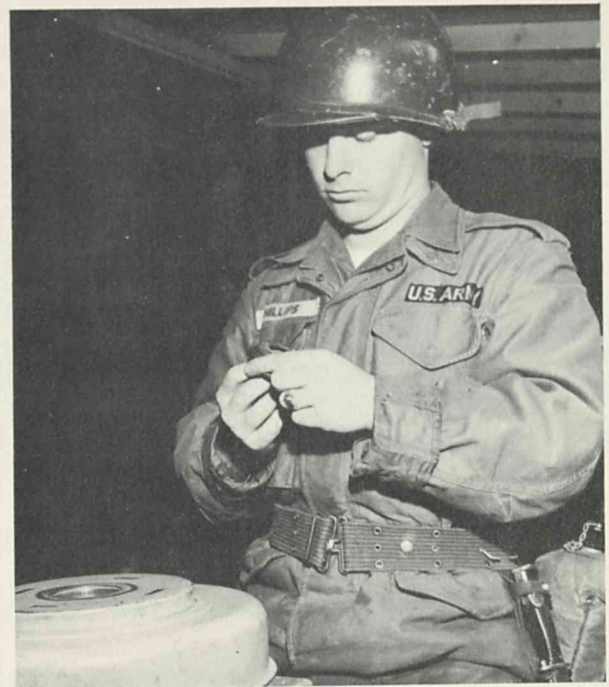
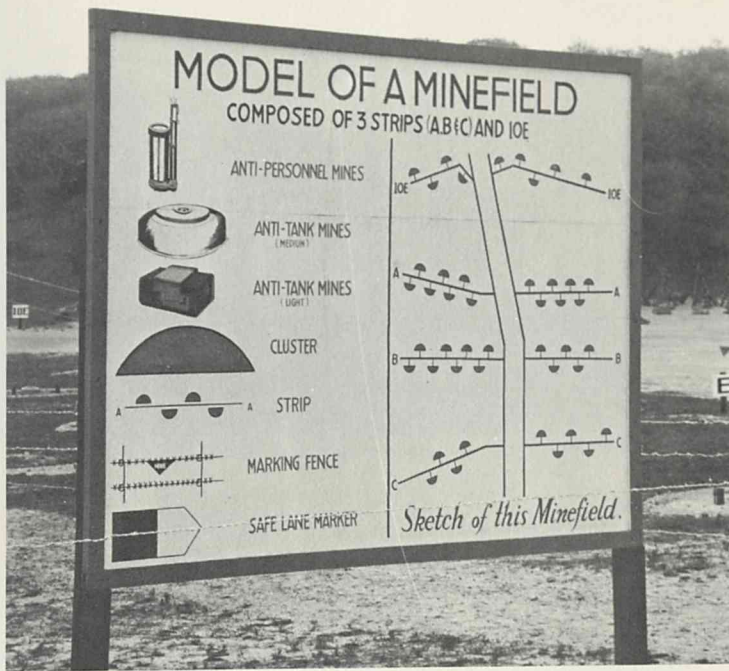






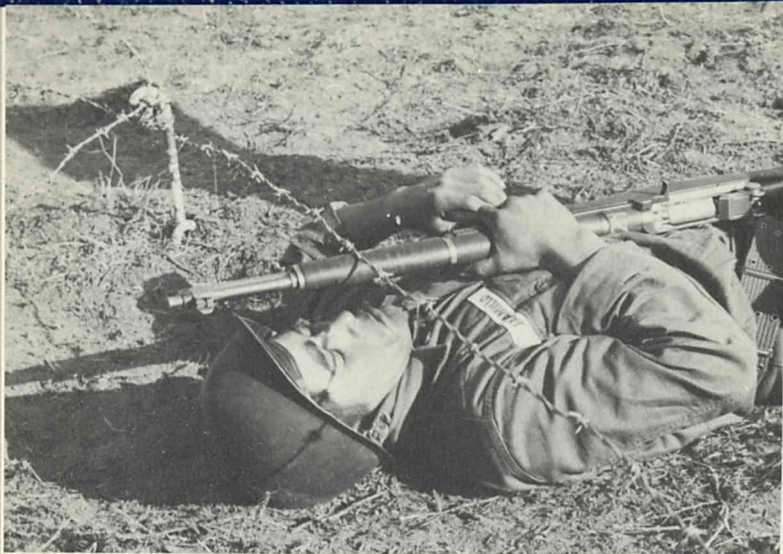
maps





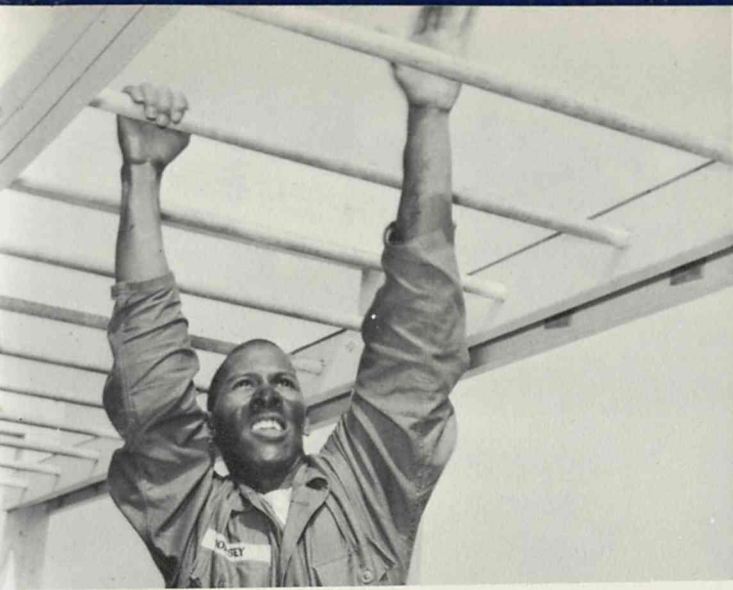
land mine warfare





cbn





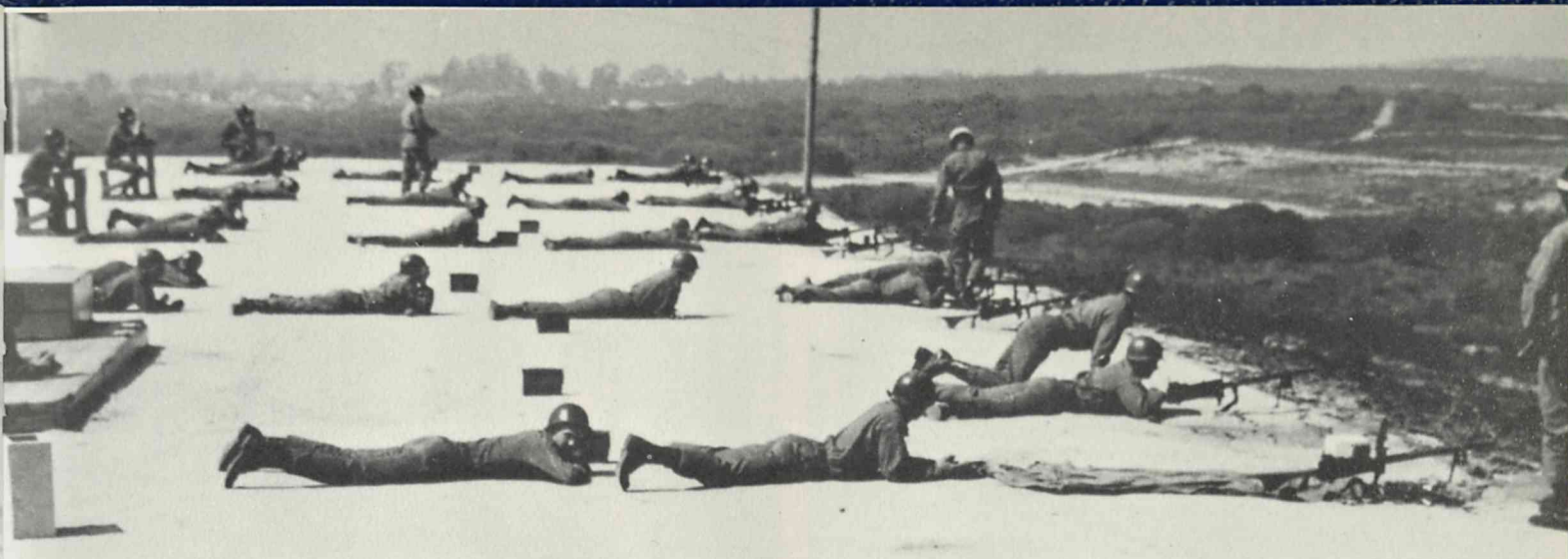
physical fitness test

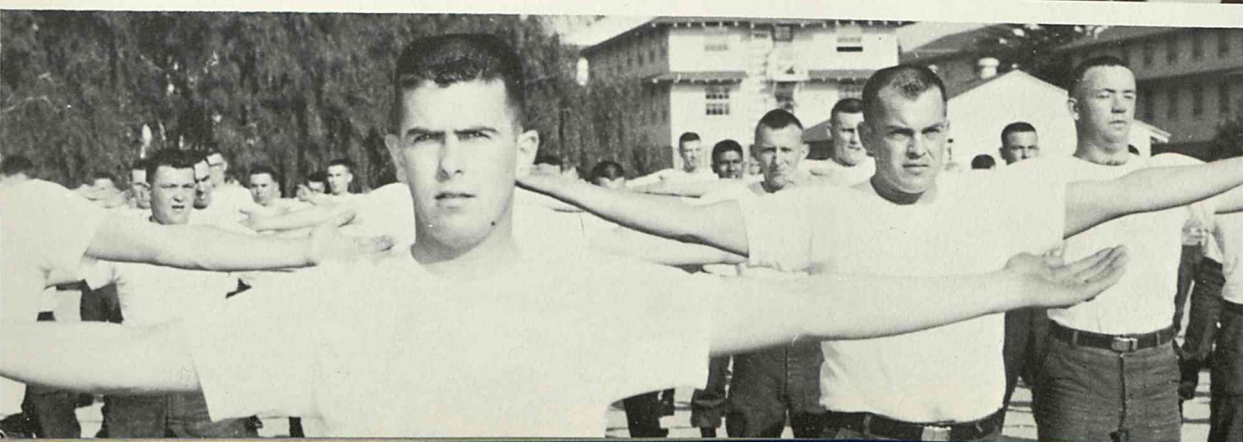
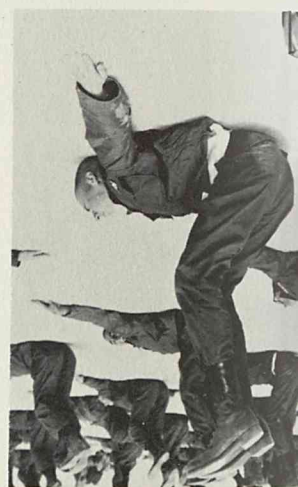
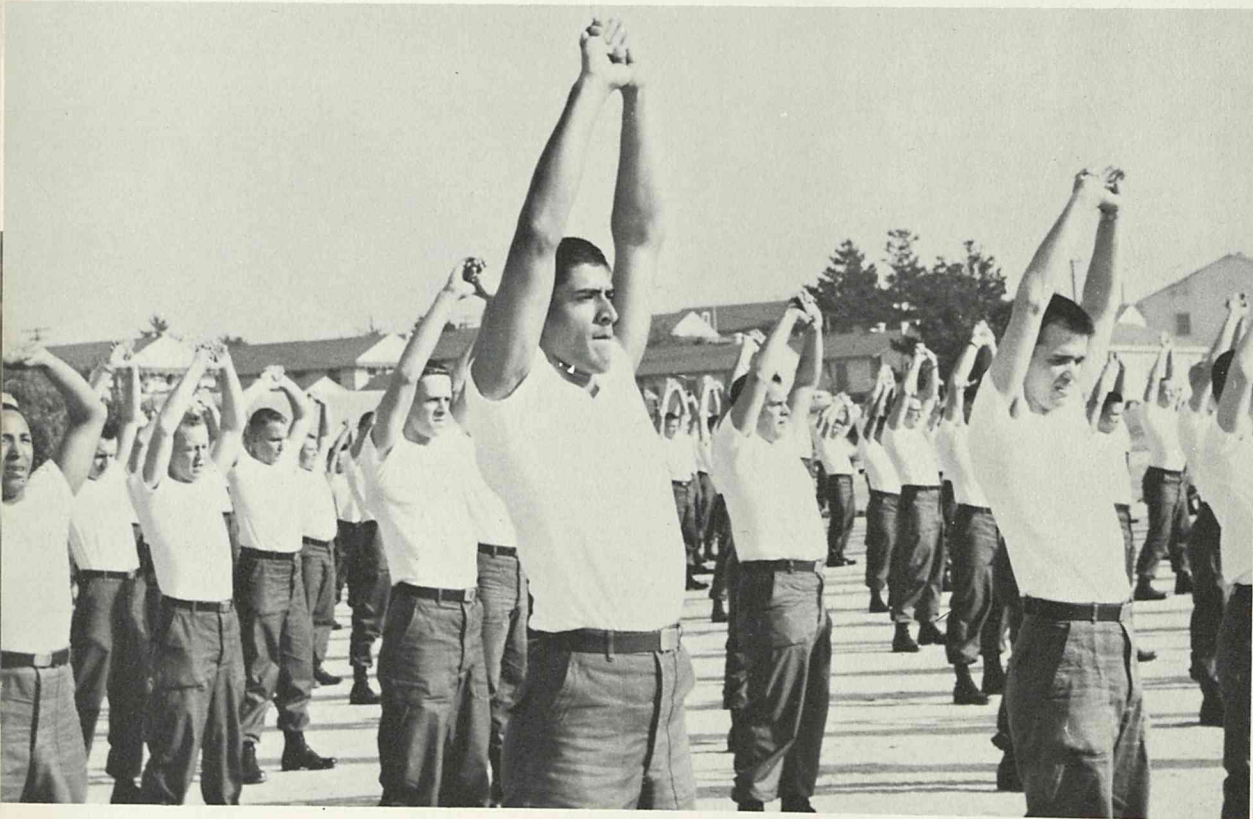
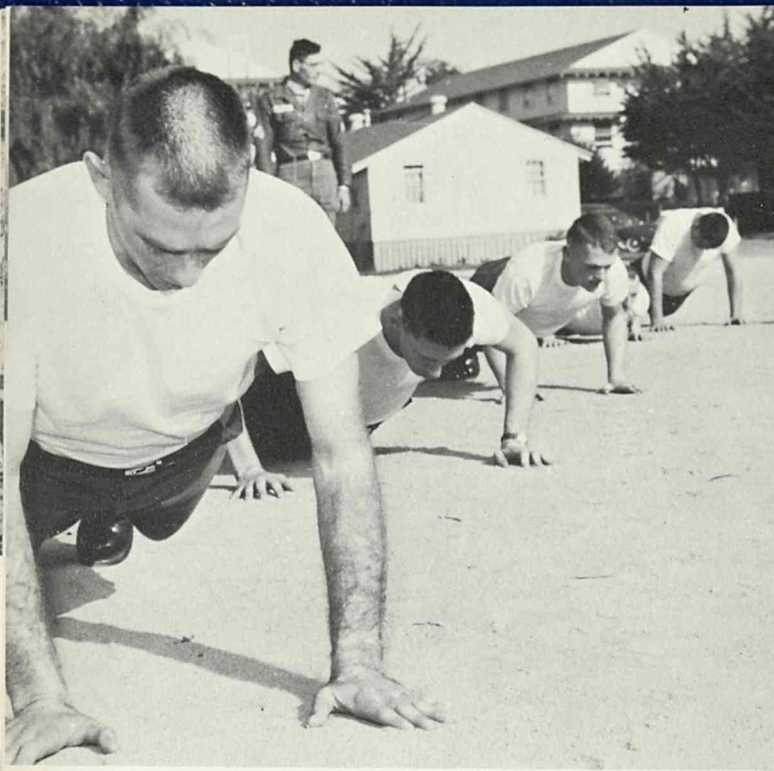




machine gun







p. t.



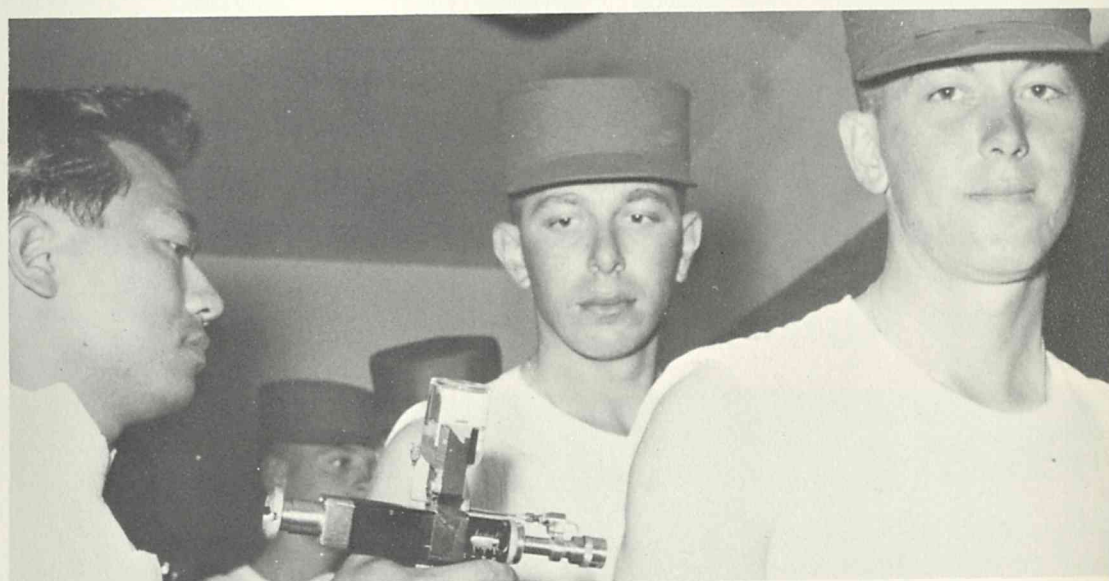
dismounted drill





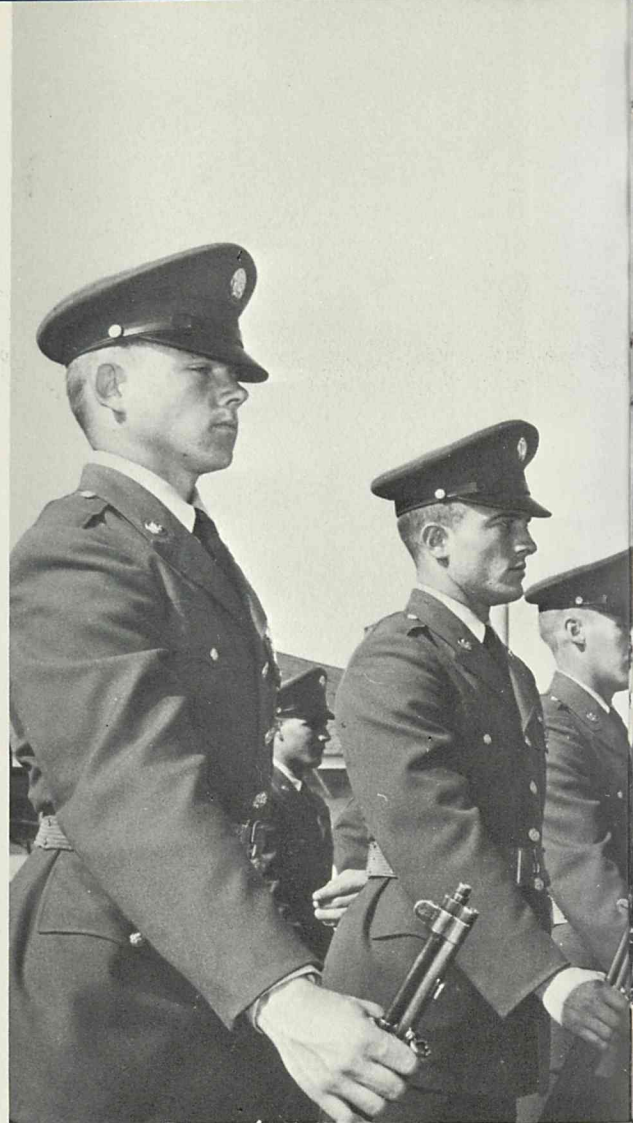
open house





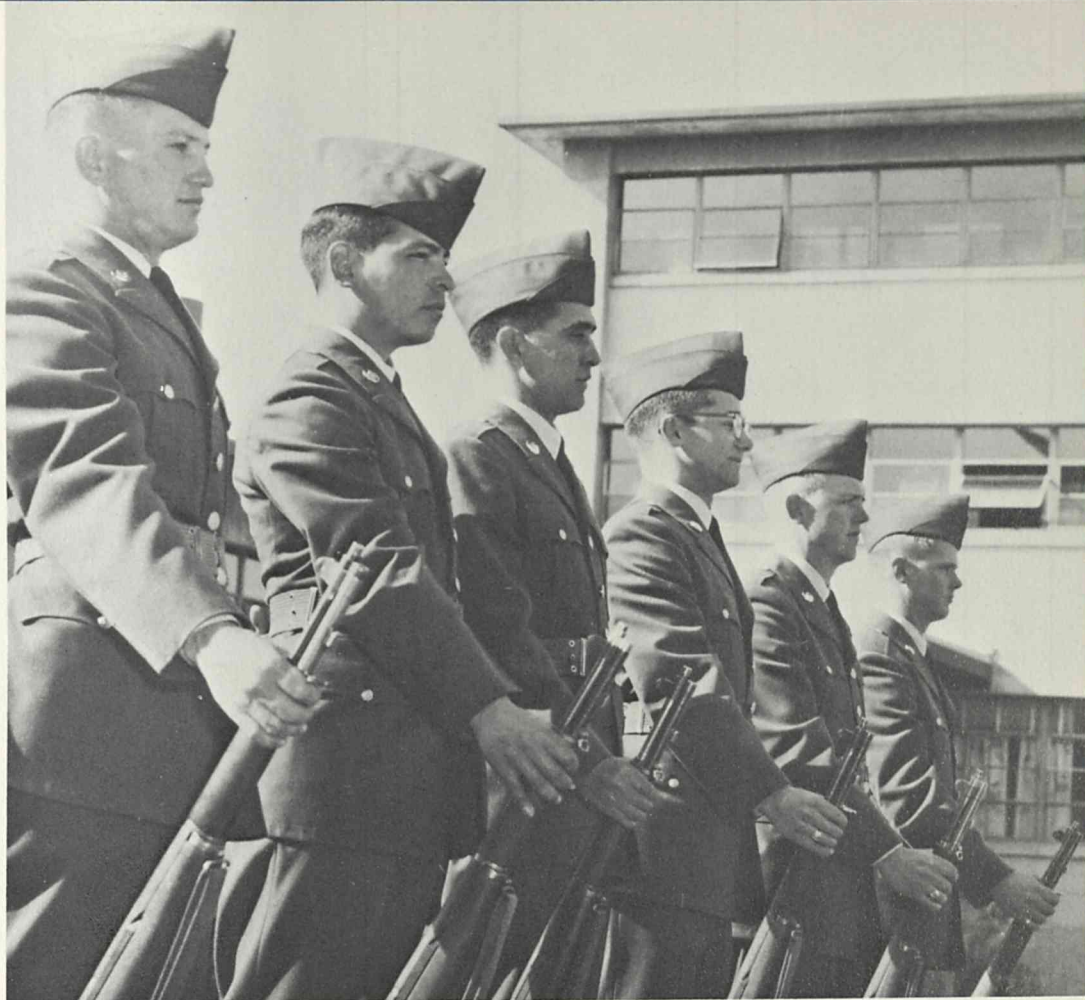
shots





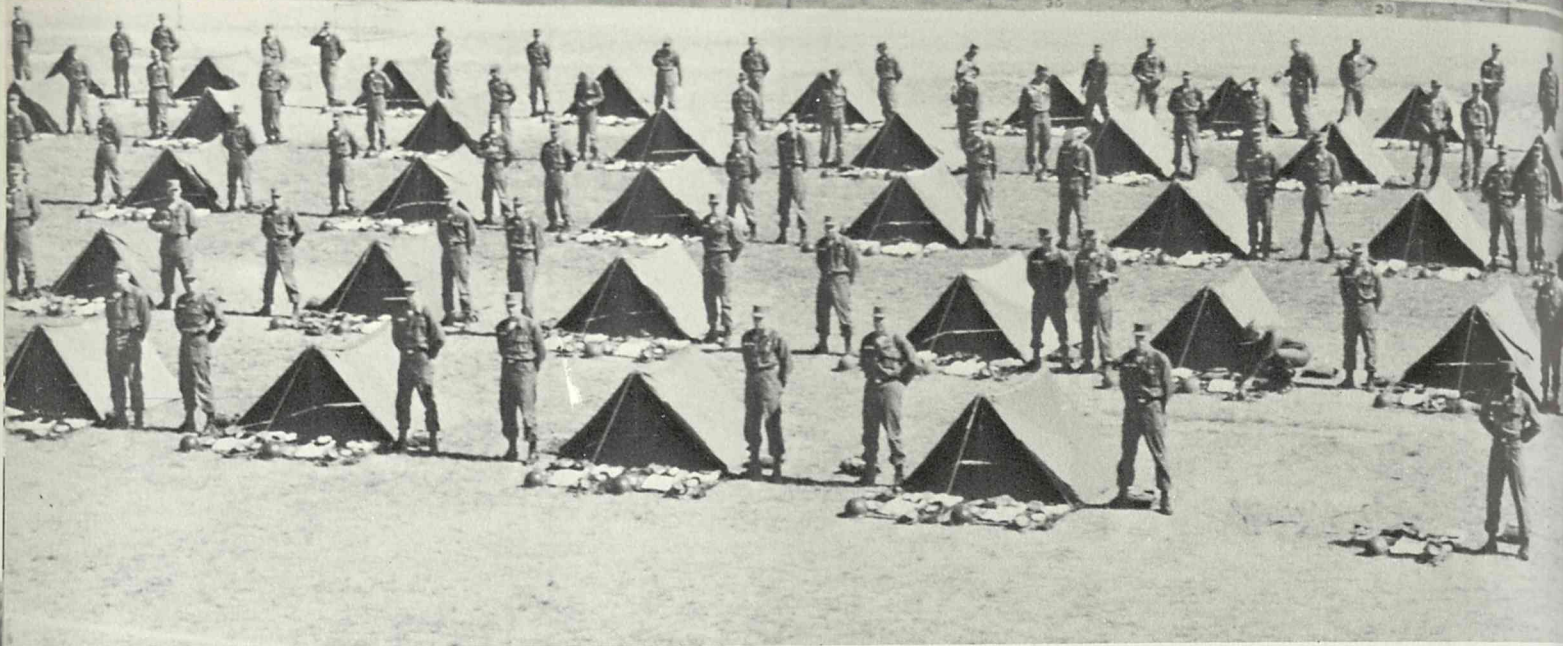
class a inspection



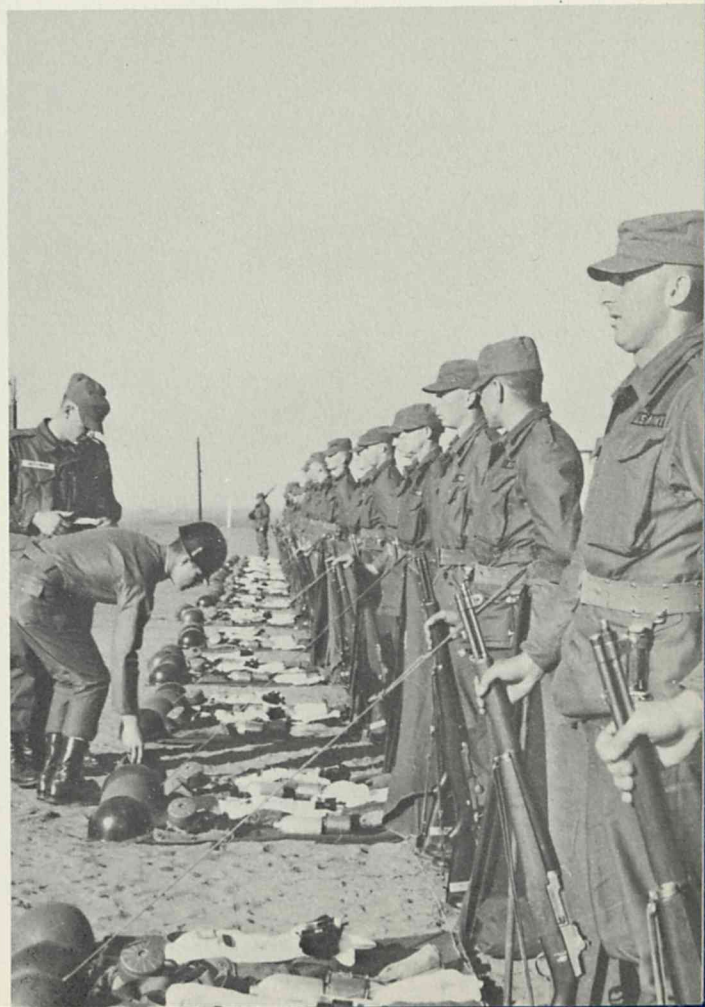
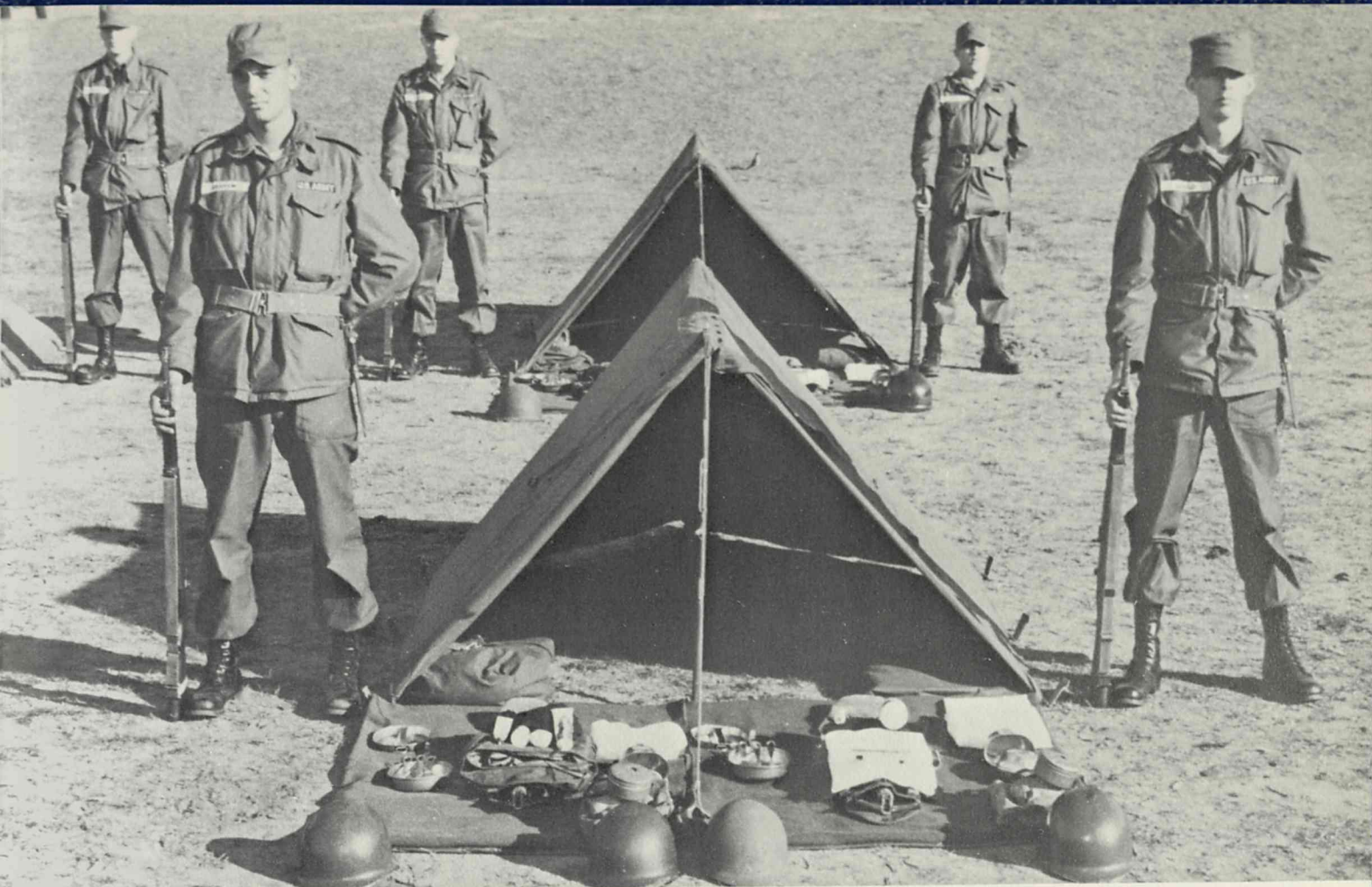


guard mount





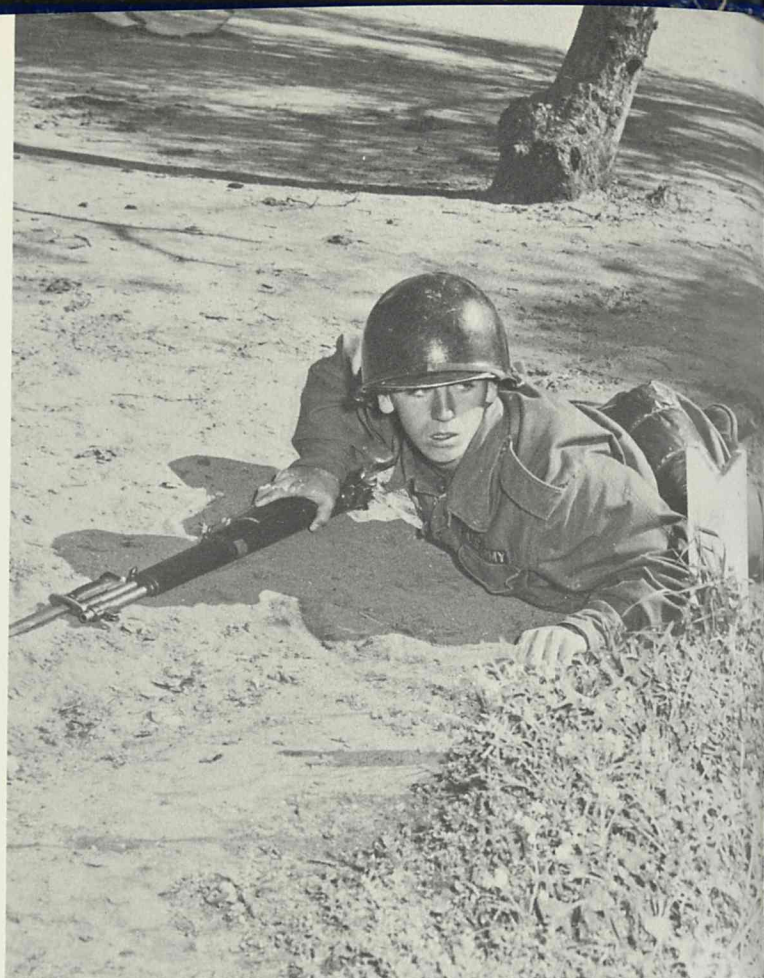
full
field
inspection



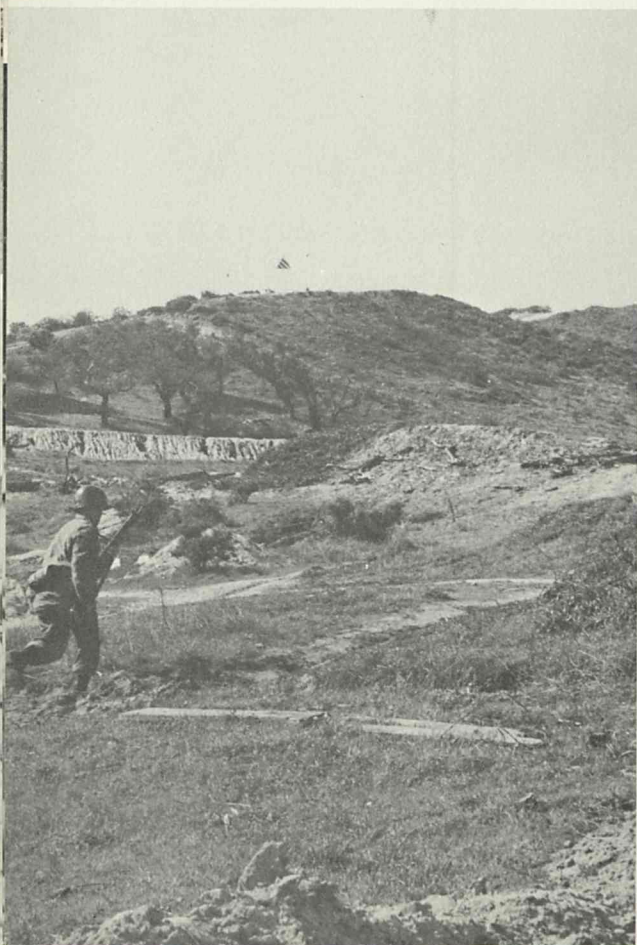
cover and movement

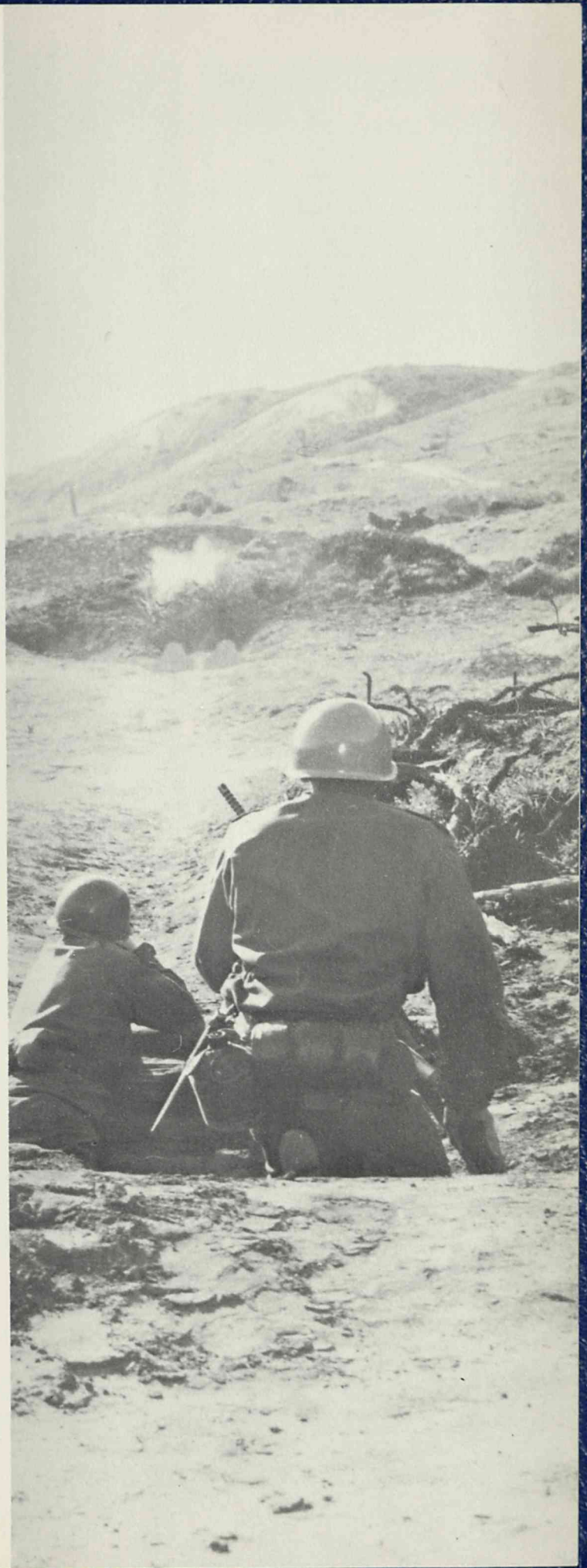






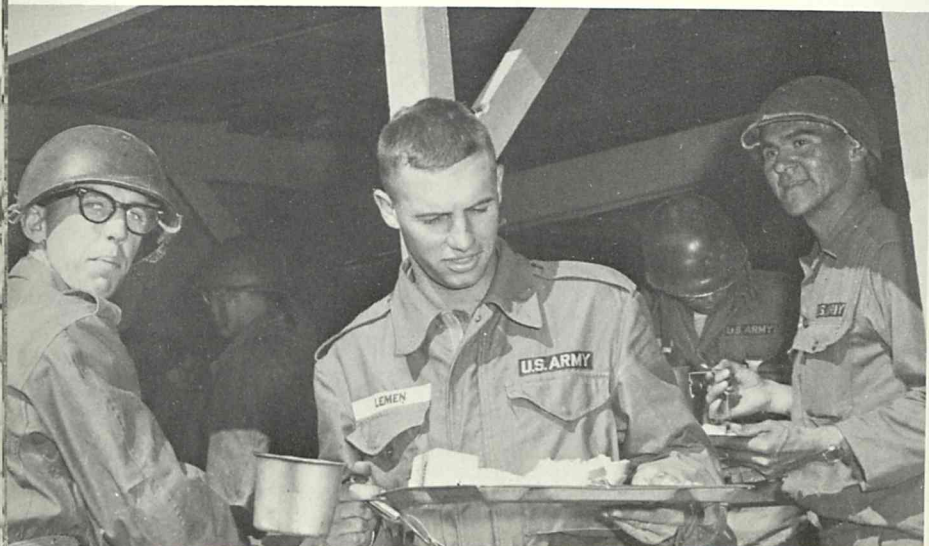
close combat course

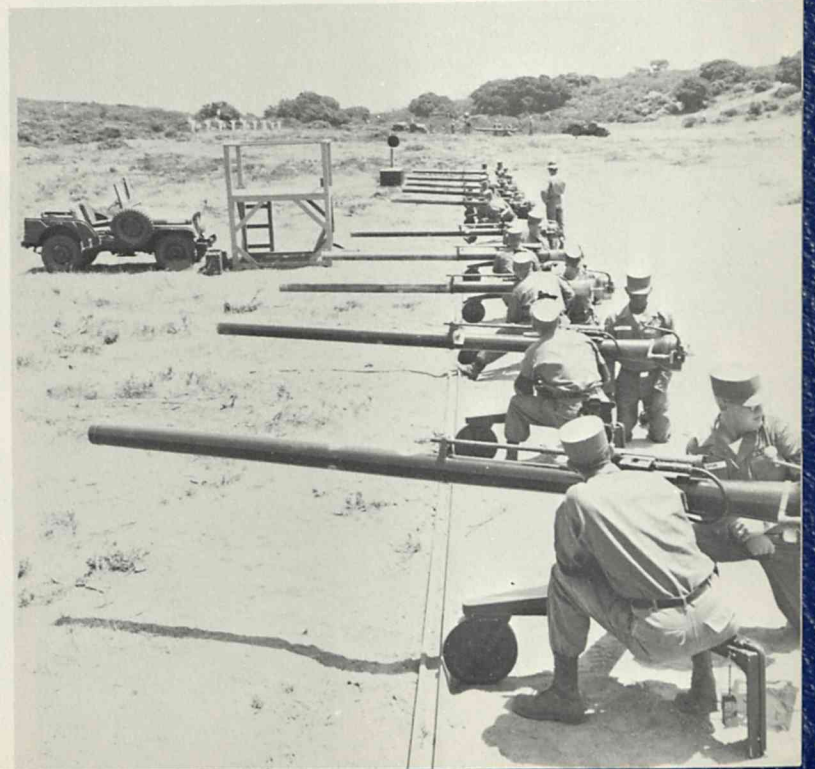






field mess



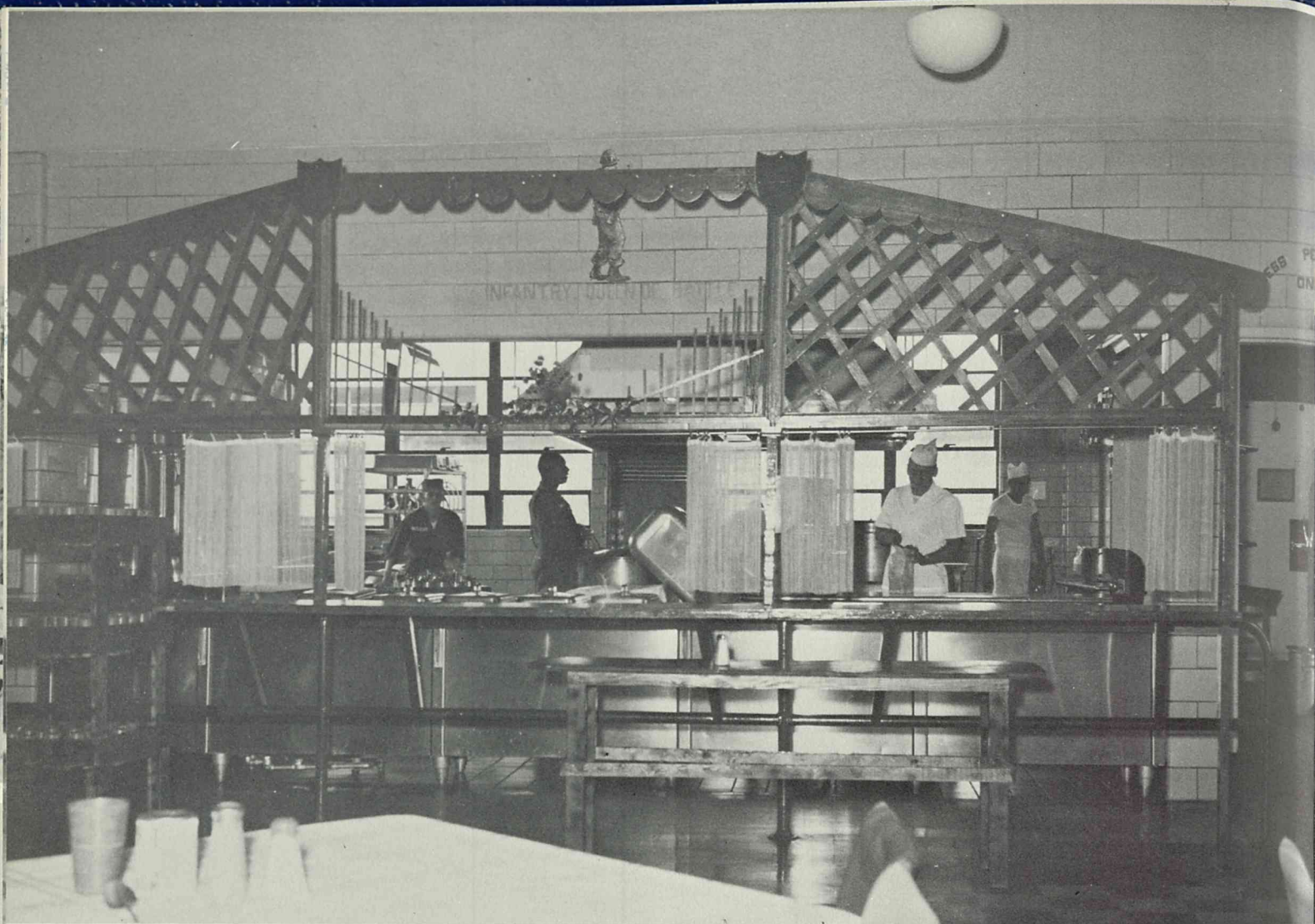


hand grenades

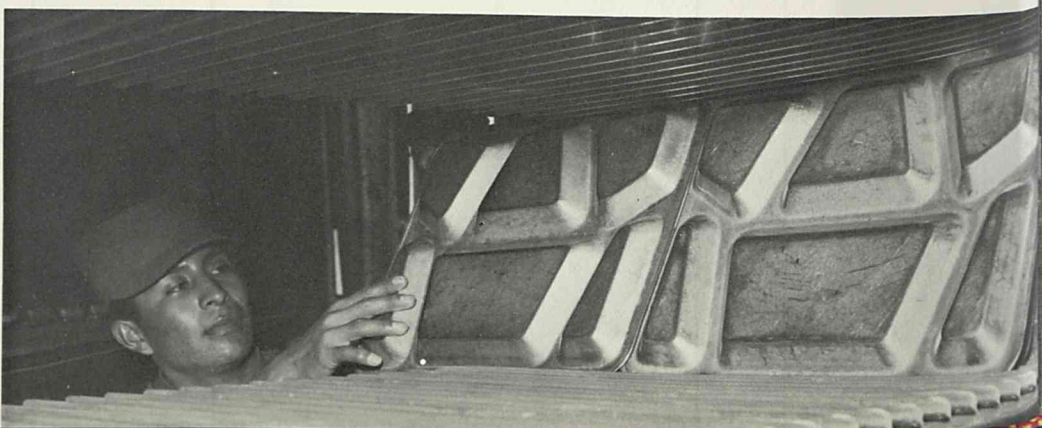




rifle grenades



mess hall

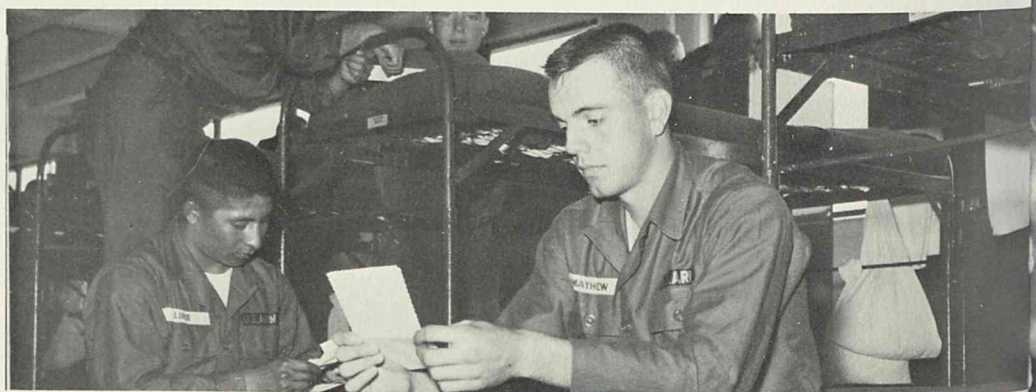
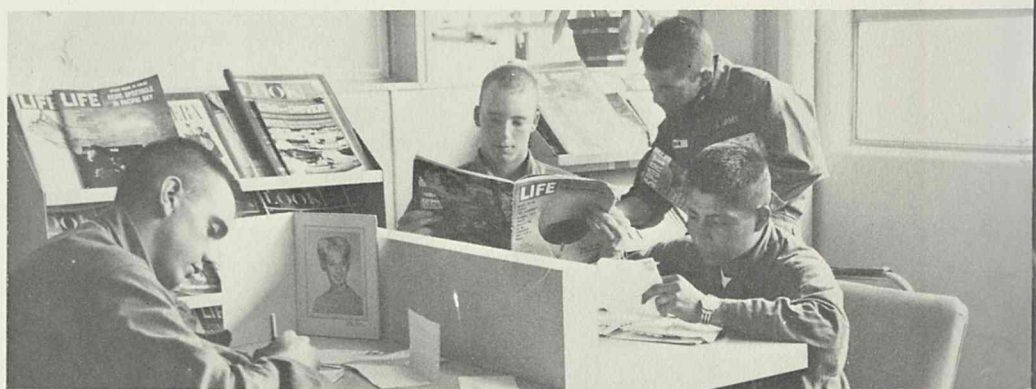
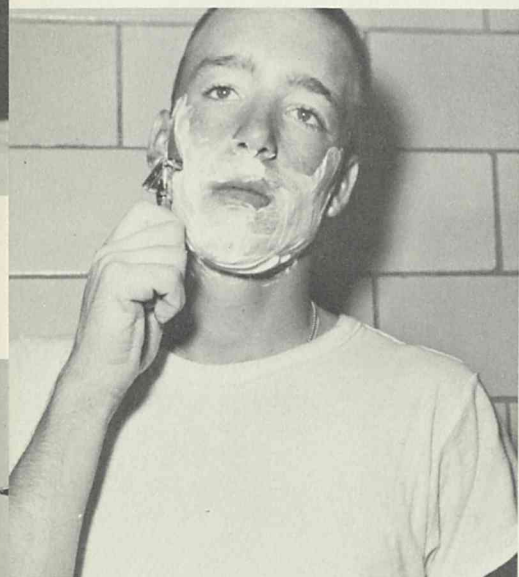


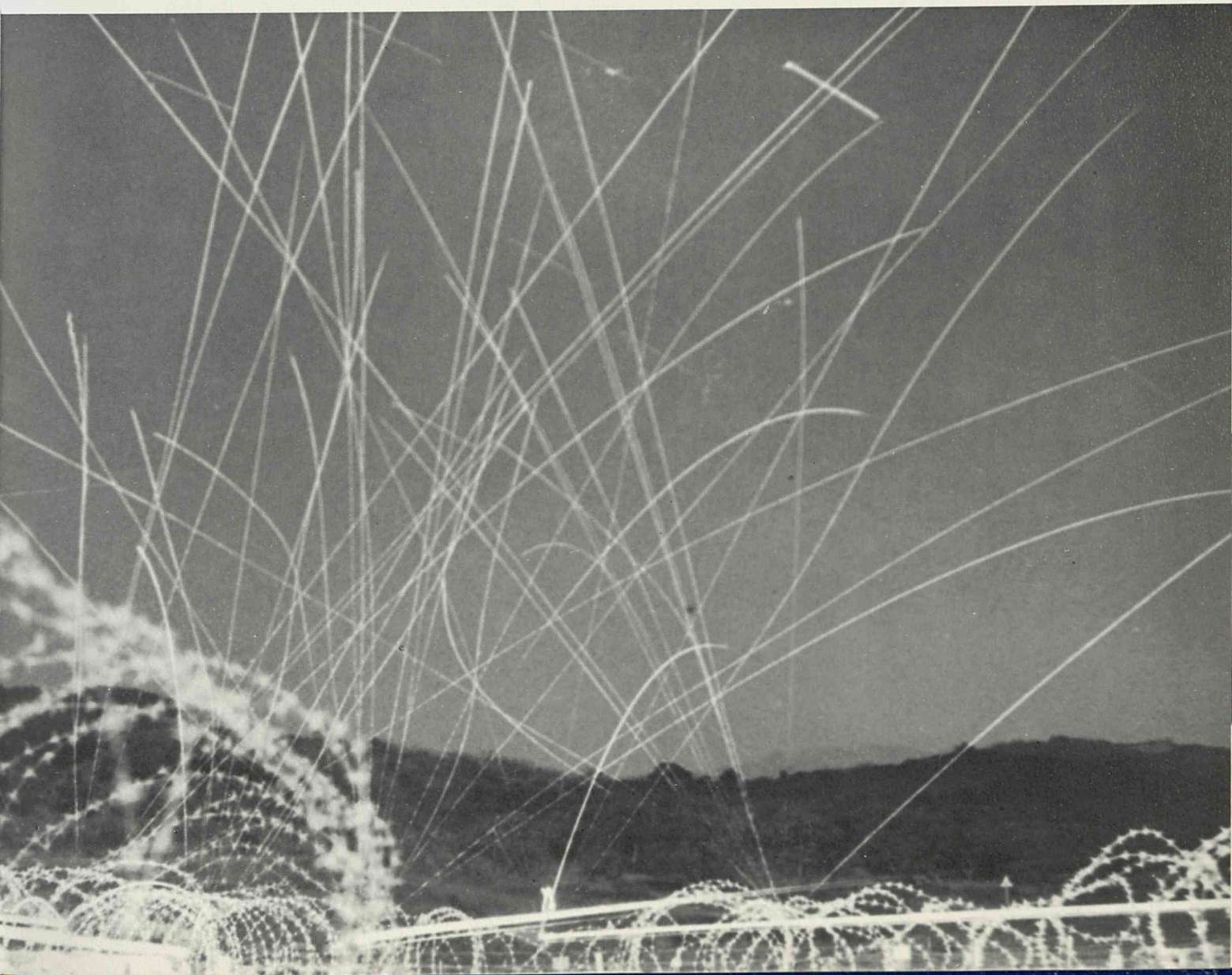
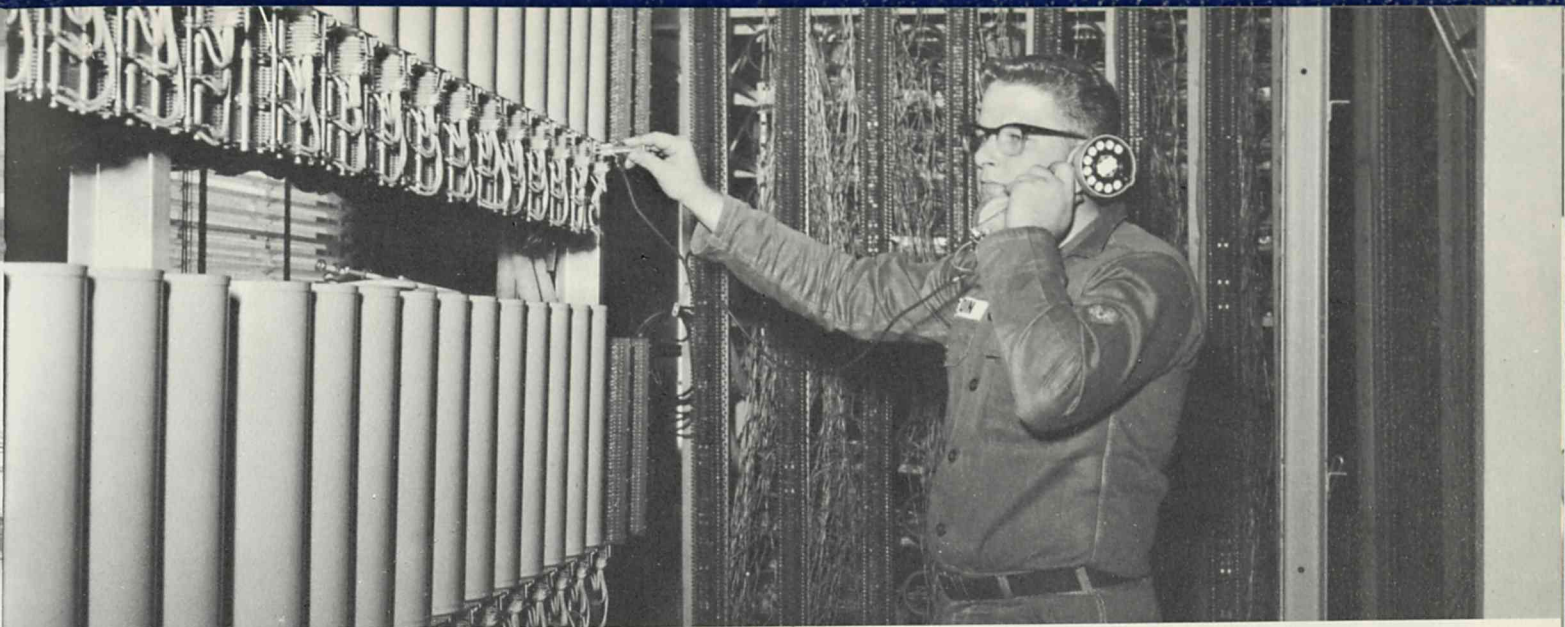


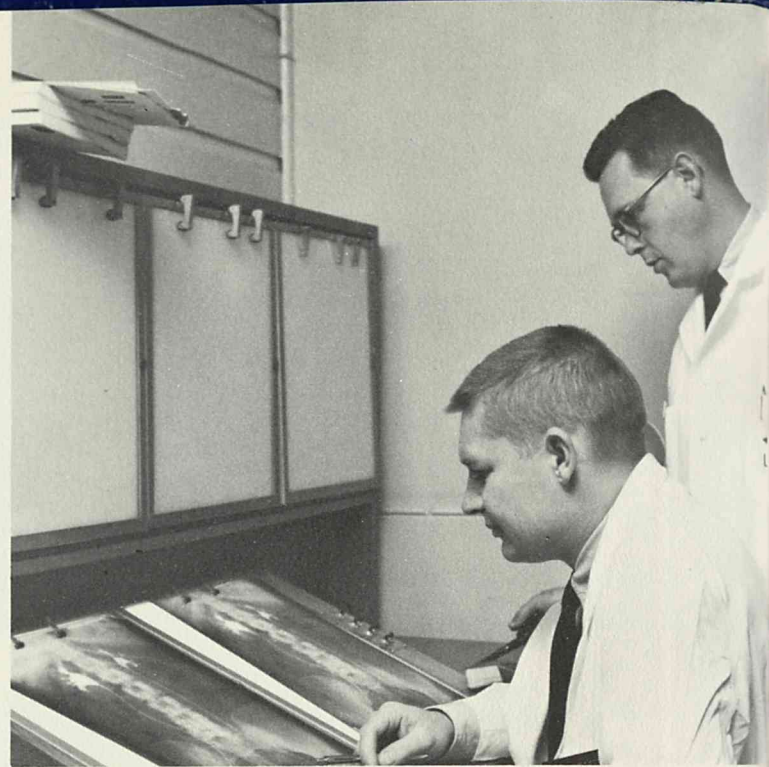
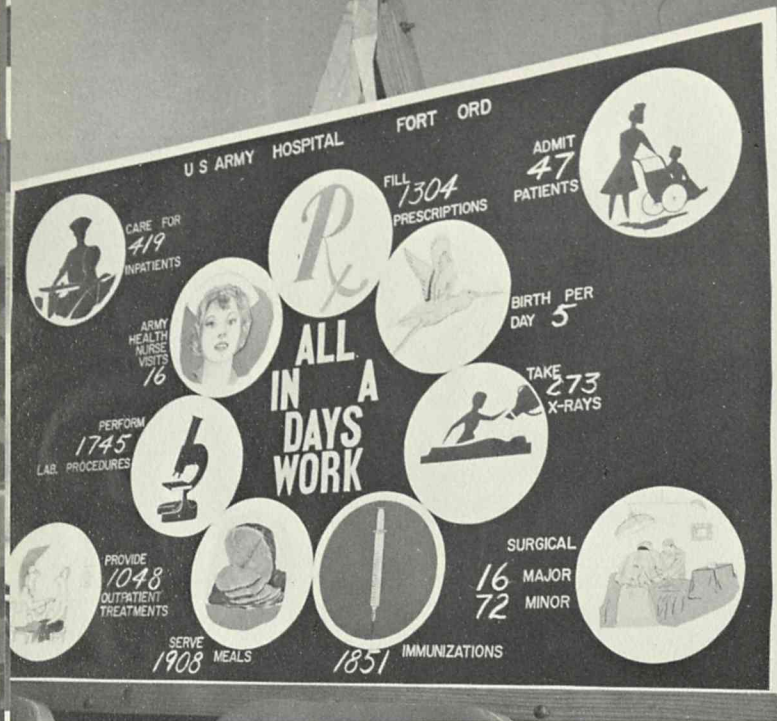
field bakery



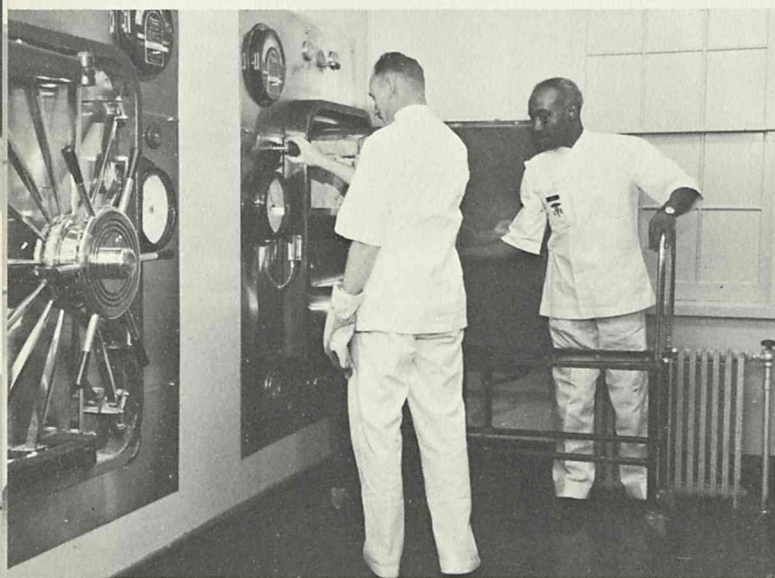
post locator and barracks life



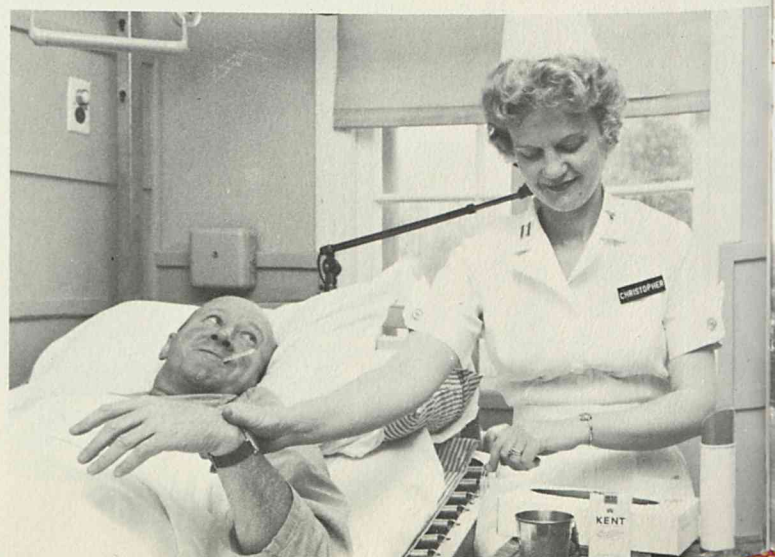


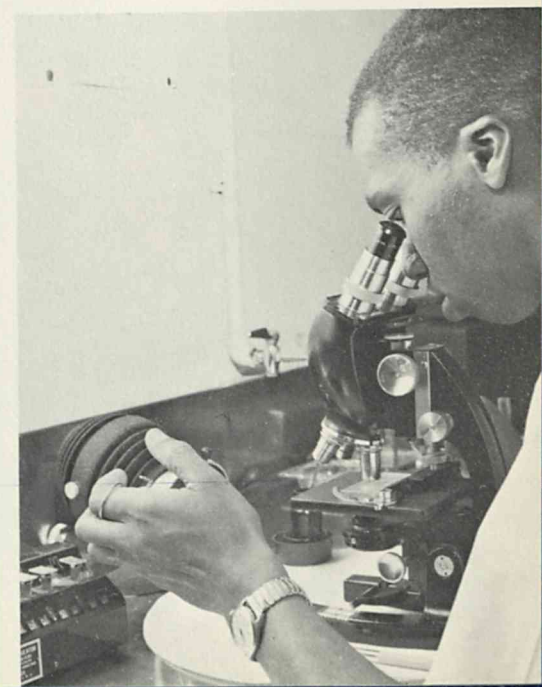
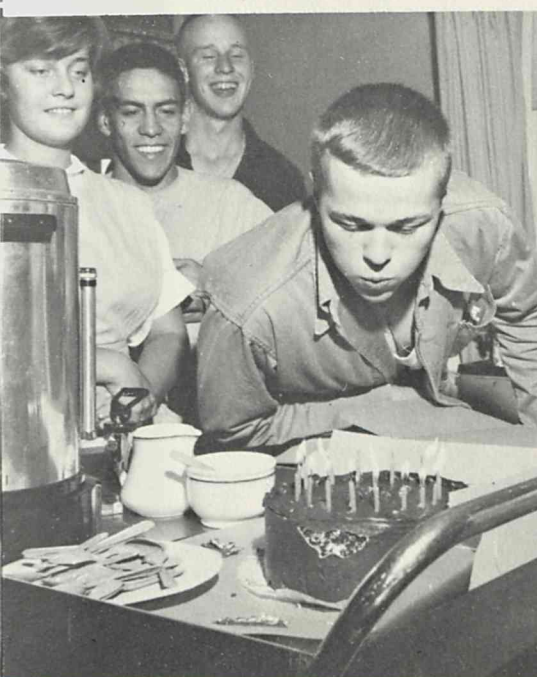
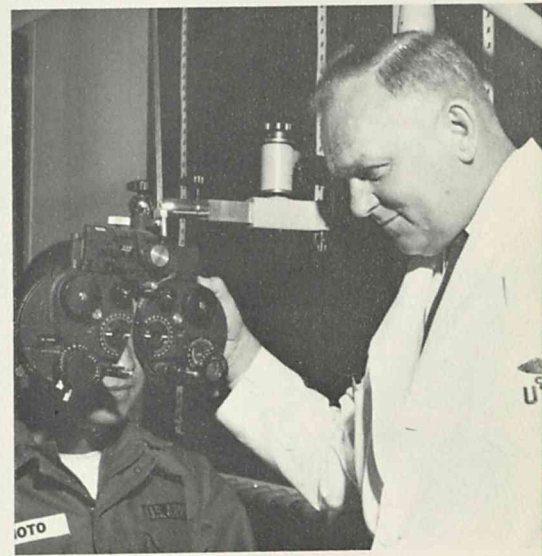
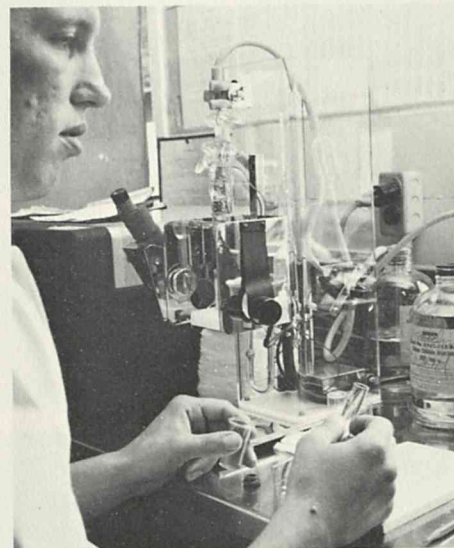
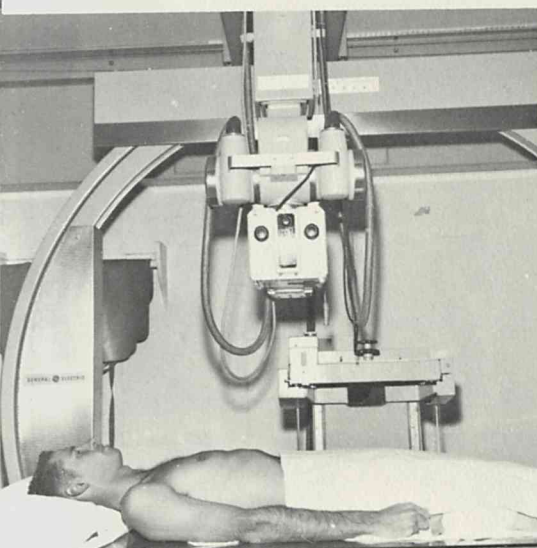
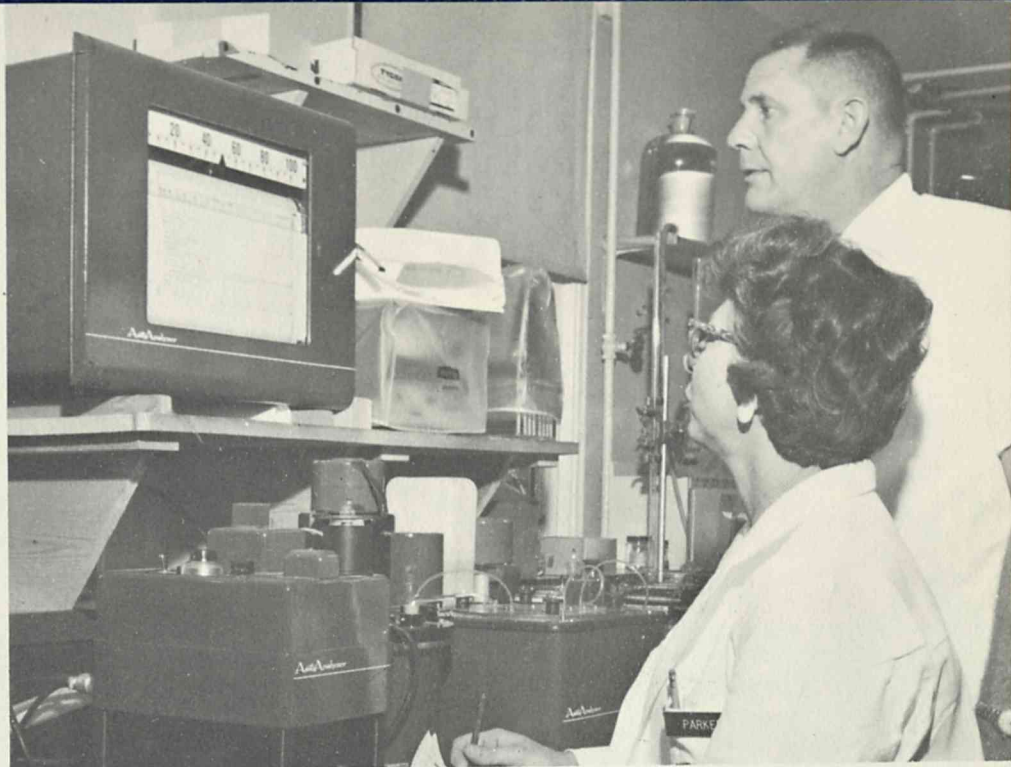


hospital

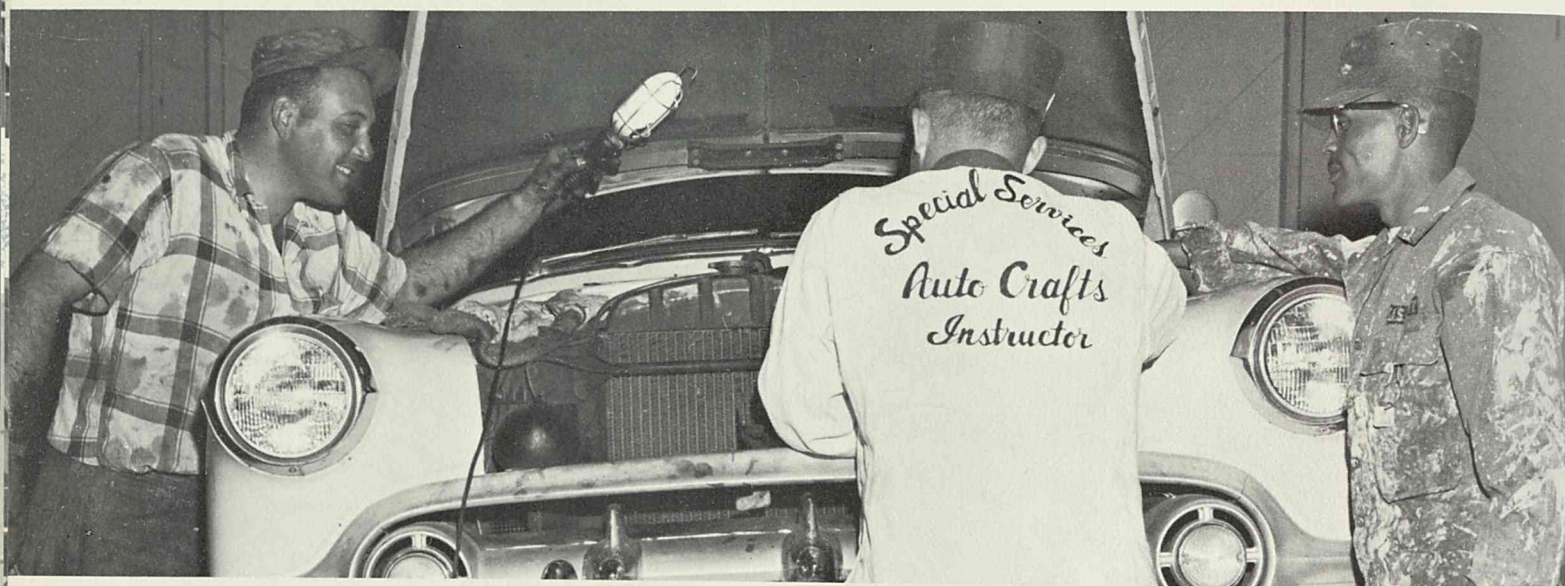
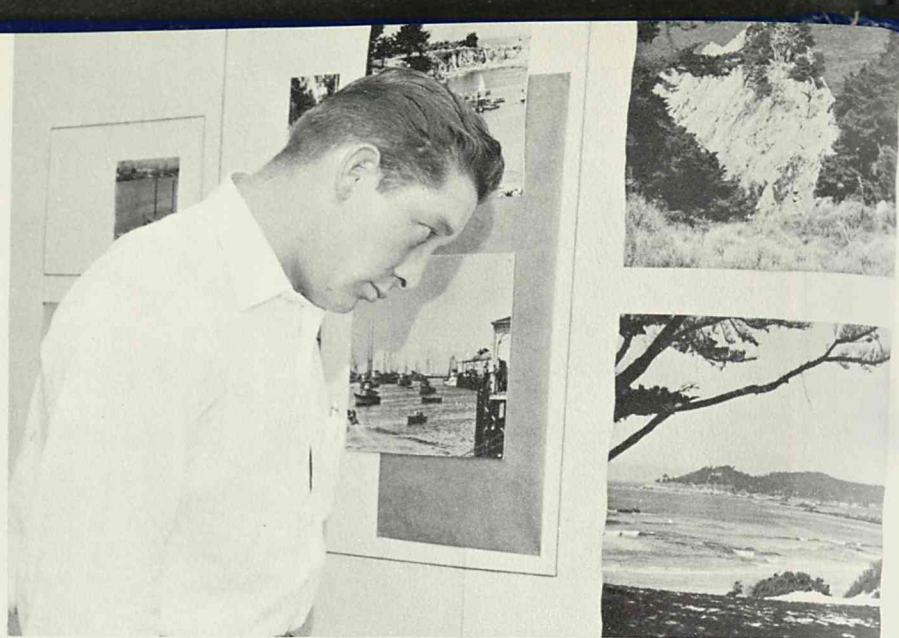


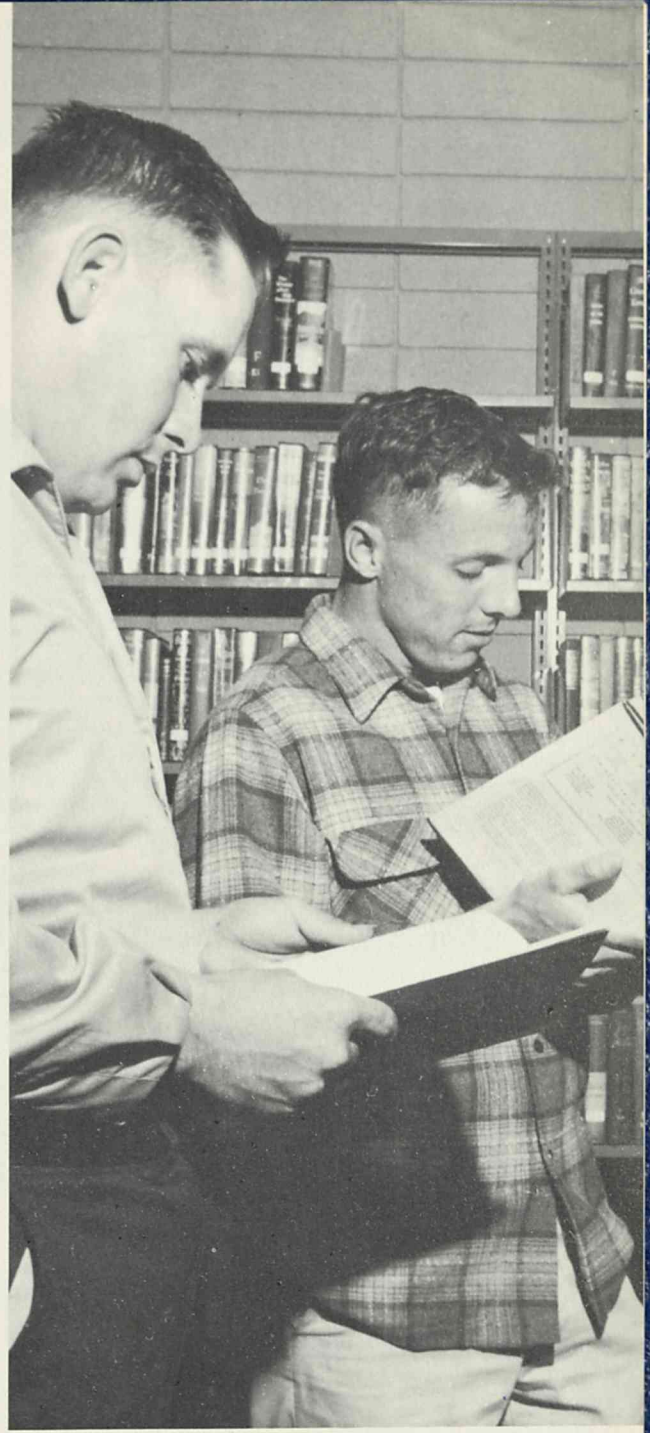
The Fort Ord Hospital has been designated as an Armed Forces Regional Hospital by the Secretary of Defense furnishing complete medical care to approximately 75,000 uniformed service personnel and their dependents. It is a fully accredited hospital with a superb staff of physicians, nurses, and other medical personnel. The hospital provides total medical services to the trainee on a round-the-clock basis in the field, at the unit, and in the hospital.

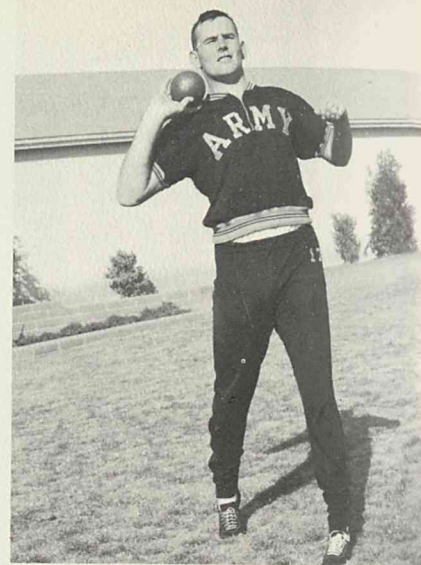
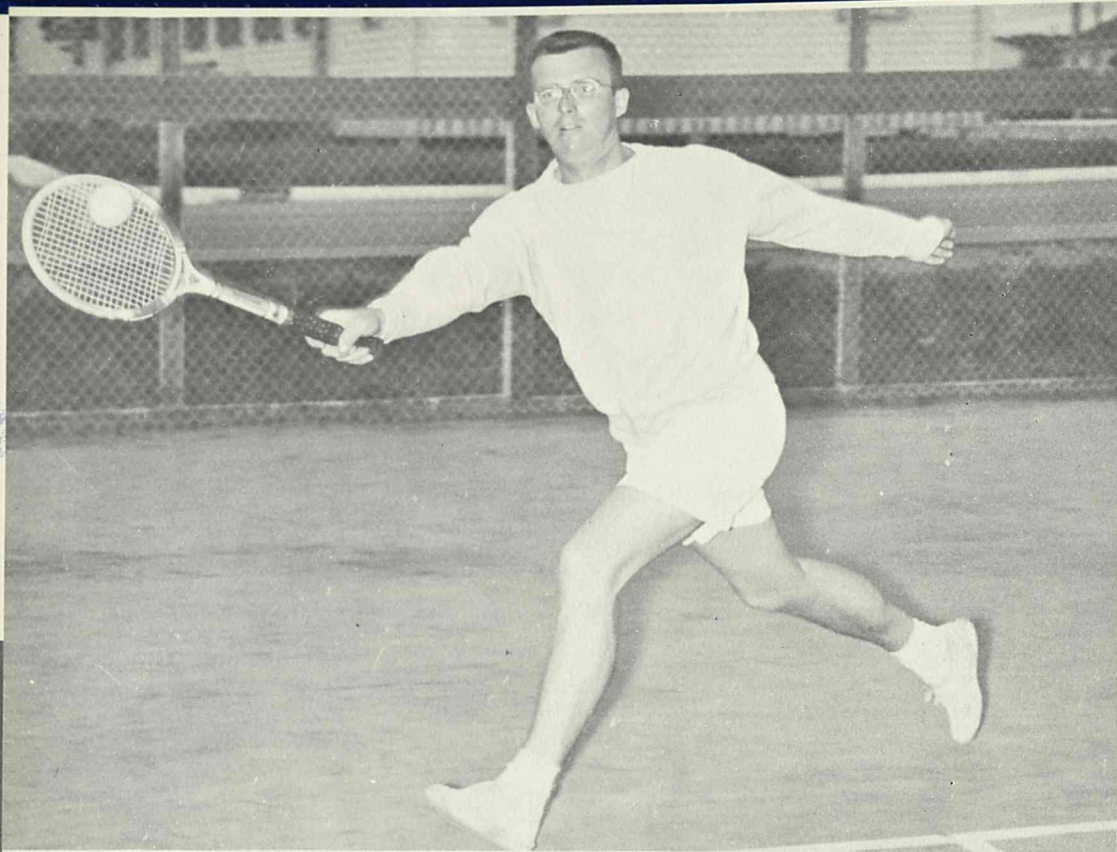




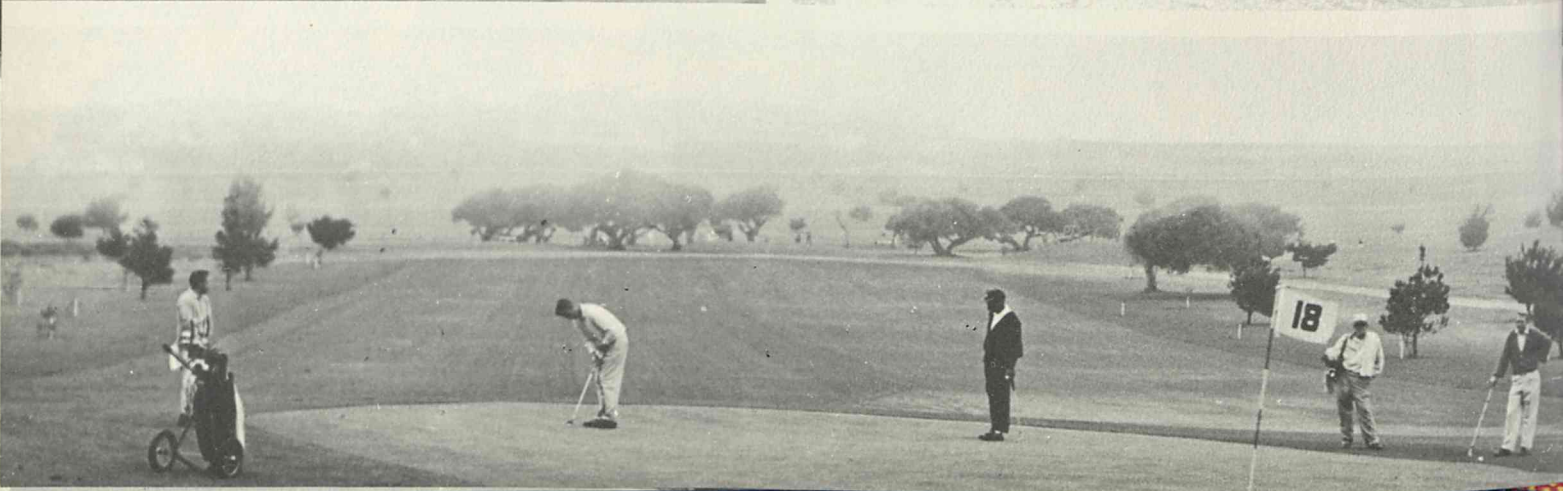
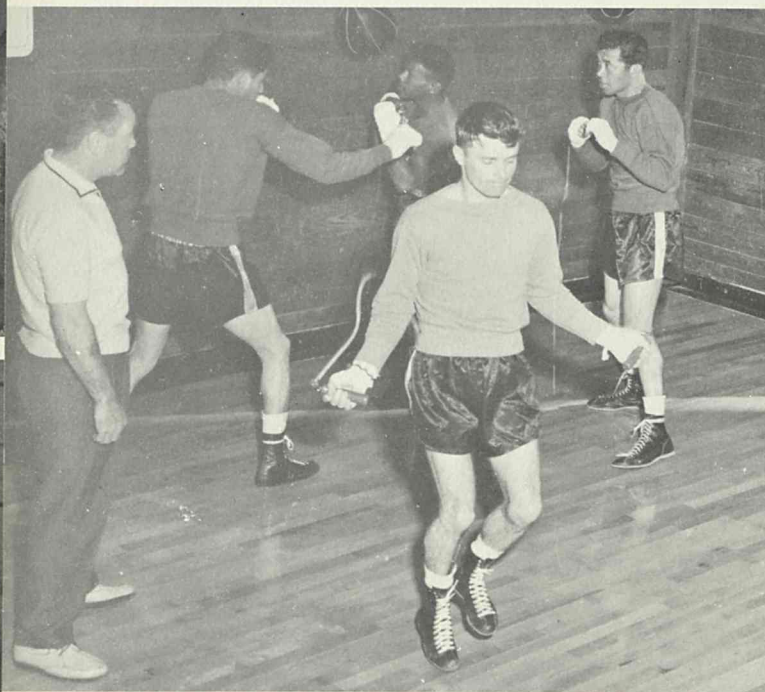
hobbies

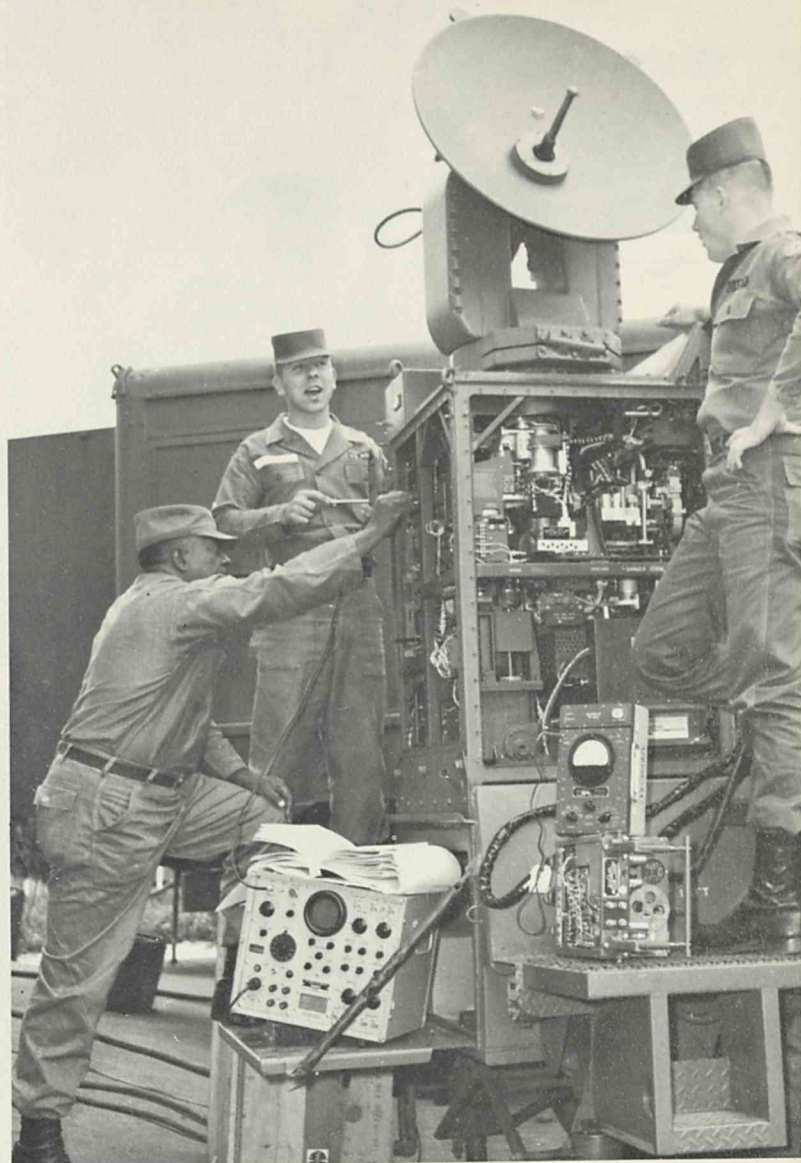






sports





electronics and ordnance





chapel



I AM THE INFANTRY

I am the Infantry—Queen of Battle! I meet the enemy face to face . . . will to will. For two centuries, I have been the bulwark of our Nation's defense . . . I am the Infantry! Follow me!

Both hardship . . . and glory, I have known. My bleeding feet stained the snow at Valley Forge. I pulled an oar to cross the icy Delaware . . . tasted victory at Yorktown . . . and saw our Nation born.

At New Orleans, I fought beyond the hostile hour . . . discovered the fury of my long rifle . . . and came of age. I am the Infantry!

I pushed westward with the Conestoga . . . and marched with the pioneer across the plains . . . to build outposts for freedom on the wild frontier. Follow me!

With Scott I went to Vera Cruz . . . battled Santa Anna in the mountain passes . . . and climbed the high plateau. I planted our flag in the Plaza of Mexico City.

From Bull Run to Appomattox my blood ran red. I fought for both the Blue and the Grey . . . divided in conflict, I united in peace . . .

I am the Infantry.

I left these shores with the sinking of the Maine . . . led the charge up San Juan Hill . . . and fought the Moro—and disease—in the Philippines. Across the Rio Grande, I chased the bandit, Villa. Follow me!

At Chateau-Thierry, I went over the top. I stood like a rock on the Marne . . . cracked the Hindenburg Line . . . and broke the back of the Hun in the Argonne. I didn't come back until it was "over, over there."

At Bataan and Corregidor, I bowed briefly, licked my wounds and vowed to return. I invaded Tunisia on the African shore . . . dug my nails into the sand at Anzio . . . and bounced into Rome with a flower in my helmet.

The Channel and the hedgerow could not hold me. I pushed back the "Bulge" . . . vaulted the Rhine . . . and seized the Heartland. The "Thousand-Year" Reich was dead.

From island to island, I hopped the Pacific . . . hit the beaches . . . and chopped my way through swamp and jungle. I kept my vow . . . I did return . . . I set the Rising Sun.

In Pusan perimeter I gathered my strength . . . crossed the frozen Han . . . marched to the Yalu. Along the 38th parallel . . . and around the world, I made my stand.

Wherever brave men fight . . . and die, for freedom, you will find me. I am the bulwark of our Nation's defense. I am always ready . . . now, and forever. I am the Infantry—Queen of Battle! Follow Me!

(Reprinted through courtesy of Infantry Magazine)

MAJOR GENERAL EDWIN H. J. CARNS

Commanding General

General Carns was born on 22 May 1907 in New York City, New York and is a 1929 graduate of the Military Academy. His early assignments included cavalry duty in Texas and Kansas; 20th Armored Division during the second World War and European duty in Austria following the war.

During World War II, he spent two years in Headquarters, Army Ground Forces, where he was concerned with matters related to the organization and training of our expanding Army. Toward the close of the period he observed combat action in the Admiralty Islands and in New Guinea. In July, 1944 he joined the 20th Armored Division and subsequently participated in combat with the division in Central Europe, serving successively as Chief of Staff and Commanding Officer, Combat Command B.

In 1950 he was assigned as project officer, Joint Logistical Plans Group, Joint Chiefs of Staff, in Washington, D. C. From this assignment, he became deputy secretary and then secretary for the Joint Chiefs.

Following the Korean War, General Carns became deputy commanding general of the 24th Infantry Division in Korea; senior advisor to the First Republic of Korea Army, and commanding general of the 1st Cavalry Division in Korea.

He took over as commanding general, U. S. Army Corps, (Reserve) Fort Lawton, Washington and from there he went to Pentagon duty as Deputy Chief of Staff for operation.

During his Army service he has been awarded the Legion of Merit and the French Croix de Guerre with silver Gilt Star among other decorations.

On 2 April 63, he assumed command of the U.S. Army Training Center, Infantry, and Fort Ord, California. The command includes, in addition, the Presidio of Monterey, Hunter Liggett Military Reservation, and Camp Roberts, California.

He is married to the former Jeanette Anne Chamberlain, and the couple has four children. Michael P. C. Carns, 1st Lt., U.S. Air Force, Edwin H. J. Jr., 2nd Lt., U.S. Army, and two daughters, Mary S. C. Carns, and Jeannette A. Carns.



BRIGADIER GENERAL FRANK J. CAUFIELD

Deputy Commanding General

Brigadier General Frank J. Caufield, Deputy Commanding General, U.S. Army Training Center, Infantry and Fort Ord, California, was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1934. From 1936 to 1938 he was military aide to the Governor of Puerto Rico.

He had various assignments and attended Army schools until October 1943, when he was assigned to command an Infantry battalion in the European theater of combat.

General Caufield was then assigned as a troop movement officer in the Normandy invasion. He was involved in scheduling the movement of troops from barges to the beaches along the entire Normandy beachhead, continuing troop movement activities until the end of hostilities in Europe.

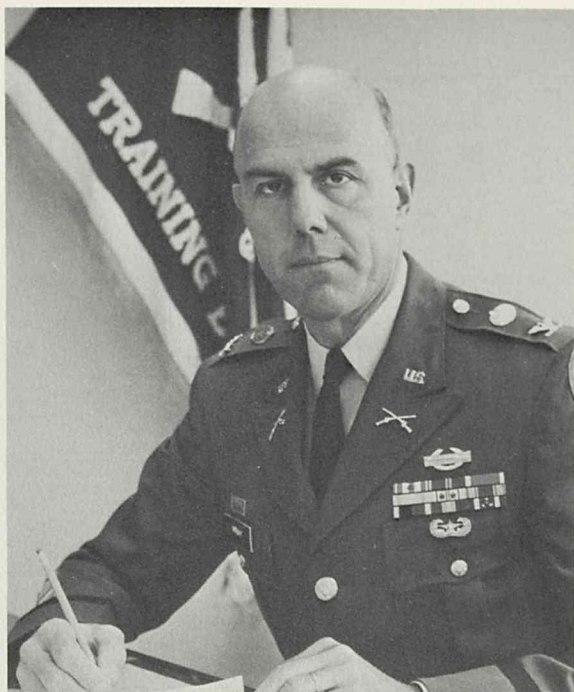
After World War II, General Caufield had duty as military attache to Spain from 1947 to 1949. In 1950 and 1951 he was intelligence officer of the Military Assistance Advisory Group in London, England. This office later became part of Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE).

In 1952 General Caufield was a Department Director at the Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kans. In 1954 he attended the Army War College at Carlisle Barracks, Pa. From 1955 to 1957 he was Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence, United States Army Europe.

He subsequently commanded the 2d Battle Group, 7th Infantry, 10th Infantry Division, stationed at Schweinfurt, Germany. In 1958 he became Assistant Commandant, United States Army Intelligence School, Fort Holabird, Md. From that post he came to Fort Ord in September 1961. His promotion to brigadier general was announced on August 11, 1961.

In addition to service medals, General Caufield has been awarded the Legion of Merit, Bronze Star Medal, Army Commendation Medal and the Croix de Guerre (Luxembourg).

General Caufield and his wife, Catherine, have two daughters, Catherin and Caroline, and a son, Frank Jr., who is a Cadet at the United States Military Academy.



Col. John I. Pray
Brigade Commander



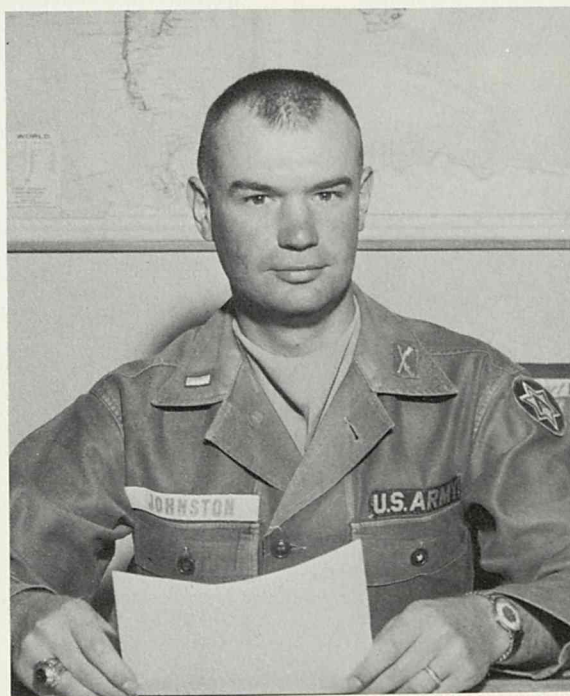
Lt. Col. Frederick R. Gehring
Battalion Commander

COMPANY B

Started Basic Training: 17 February 1964

FOURTH BATTALION THIRD BRIGADE

Graduated: 10 April 1964



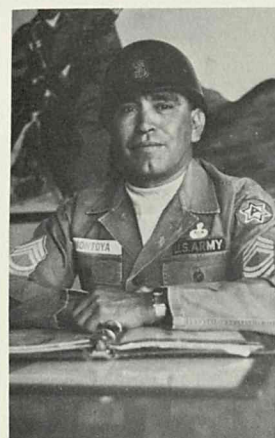
1st Lt. Paul J. Johnston
Company Commander



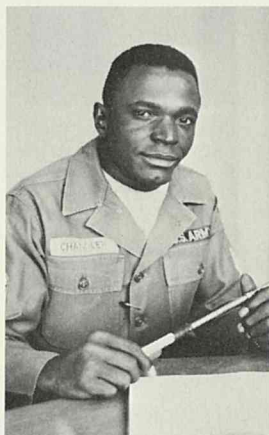
2nd Lt. Donald Robinson



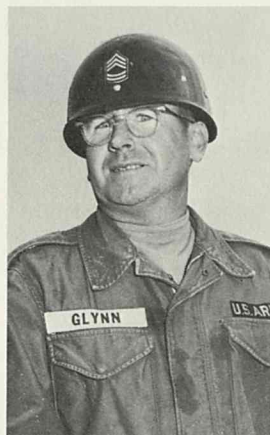
1st Sgt. James H. Graves



M/Sgt. Louis Montoya



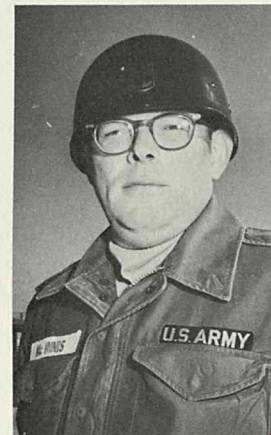
PSG Chandler



PSG Glynn



SFC Miles



S/Sgt. McInnes



S/Sgt. Hayhurst



Sgt. Prine



Sgt. Miller



Sp/4 Gaines
Company Clerk



Pvt. Pfeuffer



Everett Ahlbom
Gary Anderson
Ray Baker
Ronald Baker
Ronald Barnes



Jerry Barrington
Lowell Beckman
Joe Benites, Jr.
Kenneth Bioner
Raymond Bird

Harold Black
 Ronald Blair
 Norman Blake
 Jay Bliesner
 Fred Bodily



Tommy Borland
 Lockhart Brookbank
 Warren Broderick
 Edward Brown
 Carl Brown



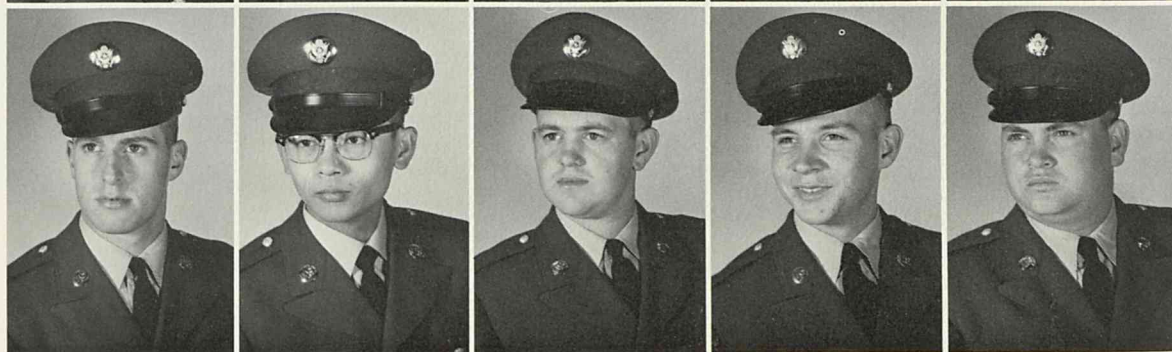
James Brown
 Robert Brown
 Thomas Buck
 Gordon Budar
 Ralph Burnett, Jr.



Thomas Burton
 Clarence Busby
 Wesley Butler
 Richard Carr
 William Carrington



Micheal Casagrande
 Benjamin Chinbong
 Tommy Christensen
 David Clark
 Charles Clemons





Michael Cluff
Larence Cooper
Phillip Corbin
Clark Cordner
Leo Cruise, Jr.



Dennis Cullen
Michael Cunningham
Vincent Cunningham, Jr.
David Dahl
Donald Davis



Thomas Demarois
Jimmy Denos
George Deutsch
Blair Dixon
Frank Dukes



Michael Eastwood
Royal Edwards
Michael Eldredge
John Elko
Dennis Emmons



Barry Evans
Gary Ewell
David Falleri
Thomas Filion
Daniel Finn

Sanford Fleming
Robert Flowers
Kenneth Foster
Alan Foster
Stephen Fowler



Douglas Freasier
Jack Friedman
Joseph Frishie
Glen Frisk
Jose Fuentes



Frank Gallo
Albert Garris
Mason Gebe
Linn Glessner
Richard Gomes



Harvey Gore
Bert Gunsalus
Sylvester Gualco
Gerald Guibor
Lawrence Gurney



Henry Haberman, Jr.
Thomas Haddock
Richard Hagenah
Ken Hane
Kenneth Harlan





Dennis Harrison
Robert Hatch
Paul Heaney
Doyle Hensley
Mark Hinkle



Harold Herr
Leonard Henrikson
Fred Heppner
William Hertle
Robert Hewitt



Frederick Hinds
William Hines
Karl Hodges
Raymond Holmes
Charles Honeycutt



John Hosford
Ronald House
Kenneth Howell
Robert T. Janson
James Jensen



Hilario Jimenez
Marion Johnson
James Jones
Leroy Jones
James Kahn

Albert Kellar
Paul Kennedy
Mark Ketterling
Lawrence Kirk
Reginald Klatt



Ronald Kosaka
Thomas Lapitan
Dennis Lassen
Allen Lawson
Chaunley Leach



Frank Leach
Richard Lear
Ronald Legowik
Jason Lewis, Jr.
John Lewis



William Lewis
Thomas Liebert
William Lipka
Eldon Lipp
Danny Lockman



Danny Loy
Robert Luglan
Fredrick Lundgren
Michael Lynch
Frank Mah





Douglass Mapes
Larry Mattheis
Dennis McAfee
William McHone
Robert McQuitty



Charles Miller, Jr.
Stephen Modesto
John Monroe
Richard Mott
Hiawatha Mucher



Harry Murer
Wayne Murray, Jr.
Victor Nacel
Arnold Nakkerud
Lynn Neal



Ronald Neely
Gerald Nelson
Kenneth Neues
Ace Noland, Jr.
Ronald Obert

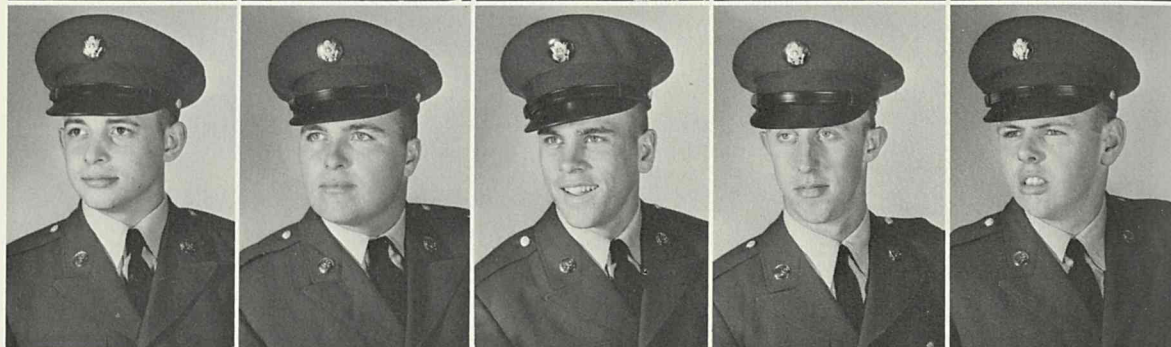


Fidel Olmeda
David Osborne
Peter Pappas
James Patton
Arthur Paulson

Jimmy Pecha
 Alvino Perez
 Walter Peters
 Robert Peterson
 Franklin Peterson



Enrico Petri
 Jimmy Pettigrew
 Jim Poston
 Earl Pugh, Jr.
 Terral Rampley



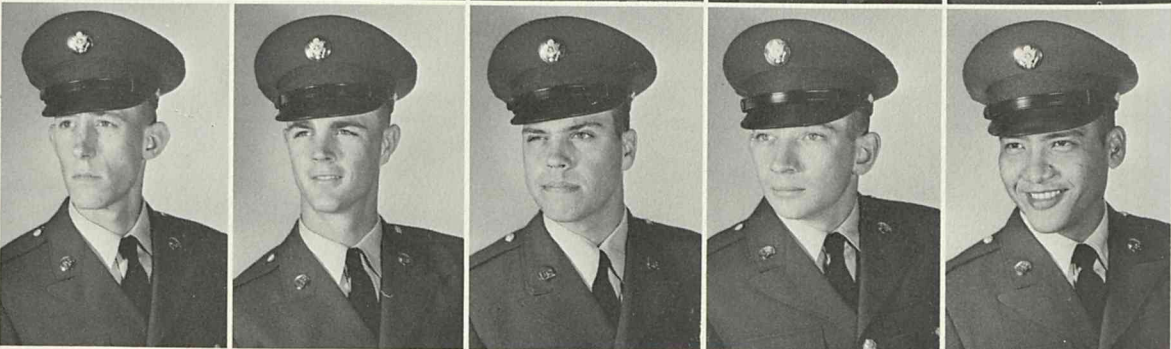
Wayne Randall
 Samuel Reed
 Jose Reyes
 Gene Rice
 Dennis Ritter



Burle Rodgers
 Robert Roggio
 James Rose
 Peter Rose
 Michael Rossetti



David Rousey
 David Rowe
 Horace Russo, Jr.
 James Ryan
 Enrigue Santos





Rodney Sauvage
Larry Schlegel
William Senuty
James Silbester
Dennis Skolrud



William Slaton
Jimmy Slover
Charles Smith
Gail Spohn
Kenneth Spradling



Carl Staley
Richard Stanley
Tommie Starling, Jr.
Lawrence Stewart
Dale Strickland



Stephen Summers
Ronald Swan
Billy Taylor
Conrad Tevelde
Douglas Thomas



Frank Towne, Jr.
Victor Trevisanut
Obert Tu
Phillip Tutino
Thomas Ulstad

Leland Van Tol
 Gary Vaughan
 Redro Veal, Jr.
 Charles Vinci
 Bruce Wallen



Robert Ward
 Raymond Ward
 James Wark
 John Warmington
 Richard Watson



Robert Waura
 Vernon Weast
 Dan Welty
 Michael White
 Charles Wigen



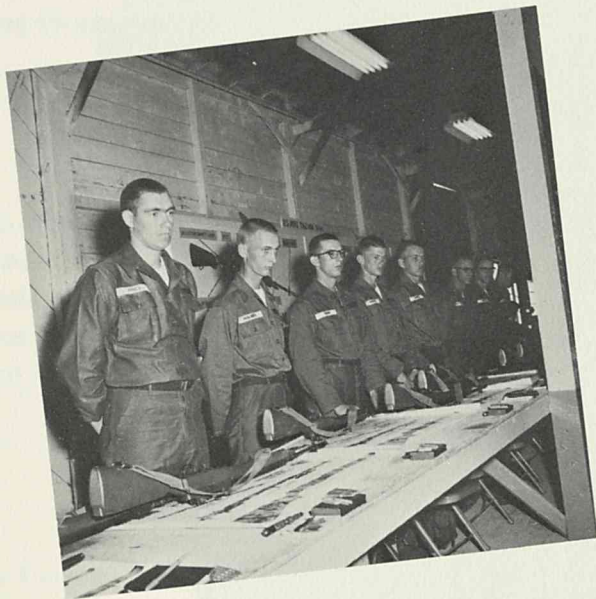
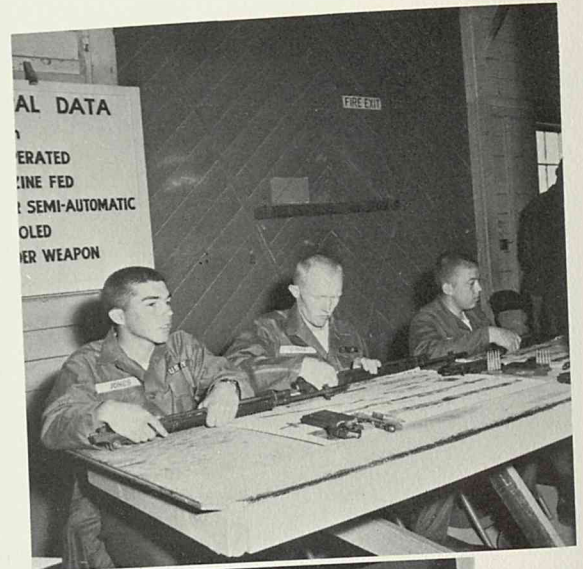
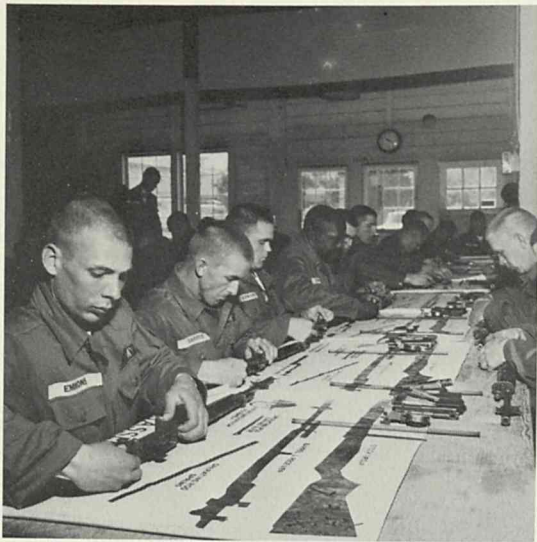
James White
 Robert Whitman
 Ronald Williams
 Garlon Williamson
 James Wilson

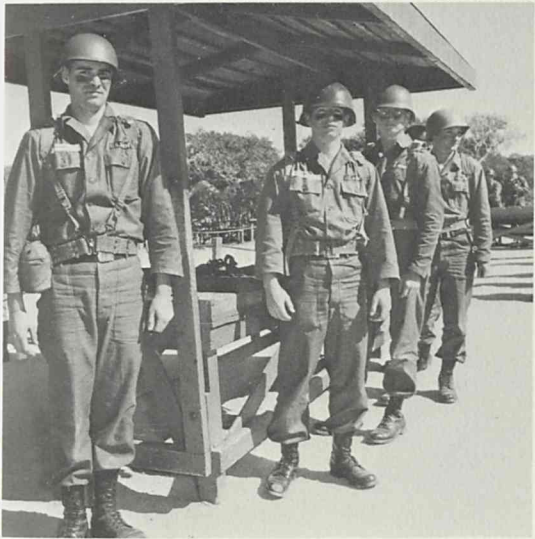


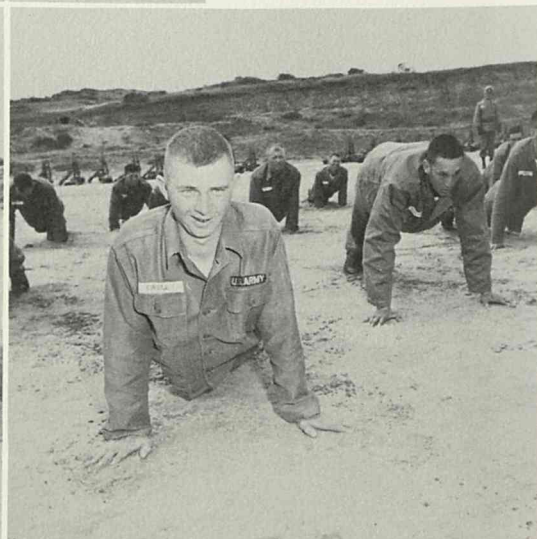
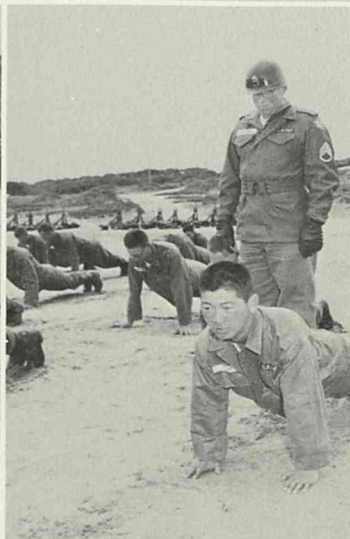
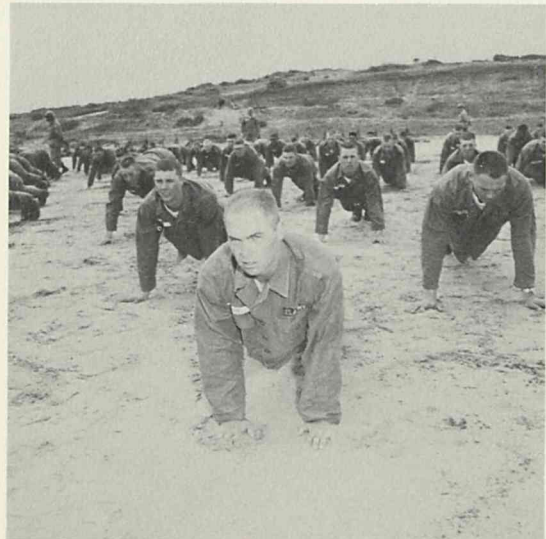
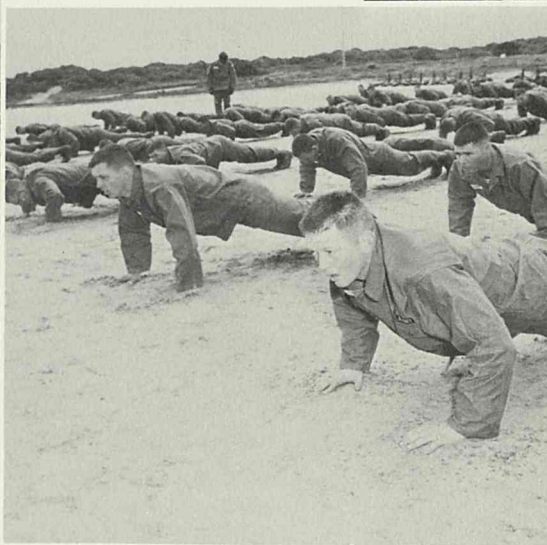
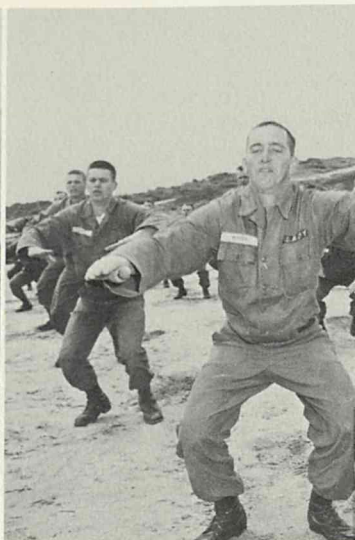
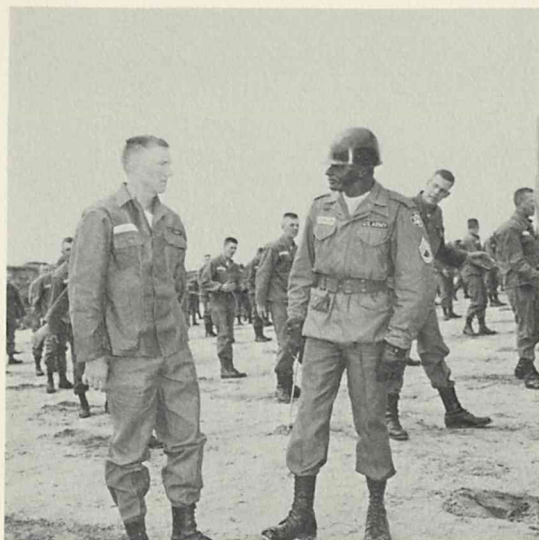
Stuart Wilson
 James Wolcott
 James Yingst
 Lawrence Young
 Julian Ysais
 Scott Alexander



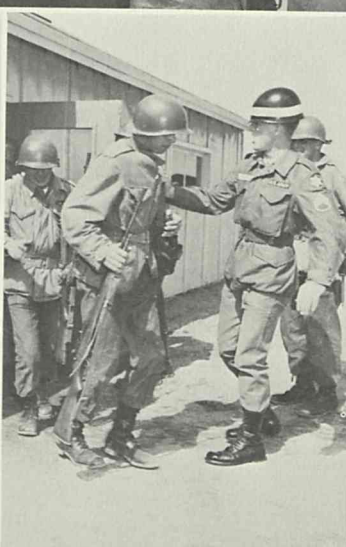
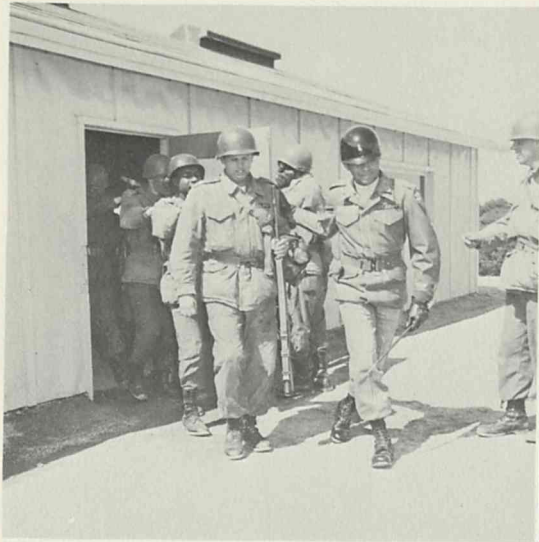




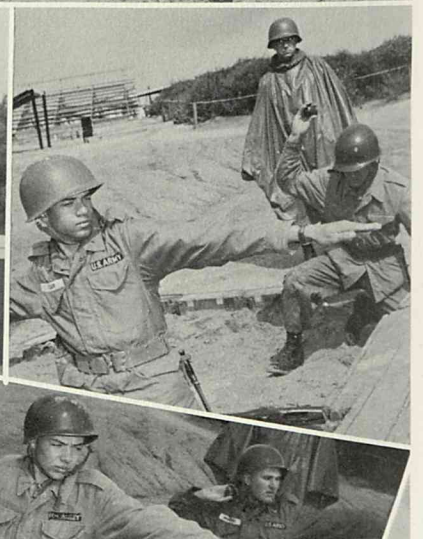
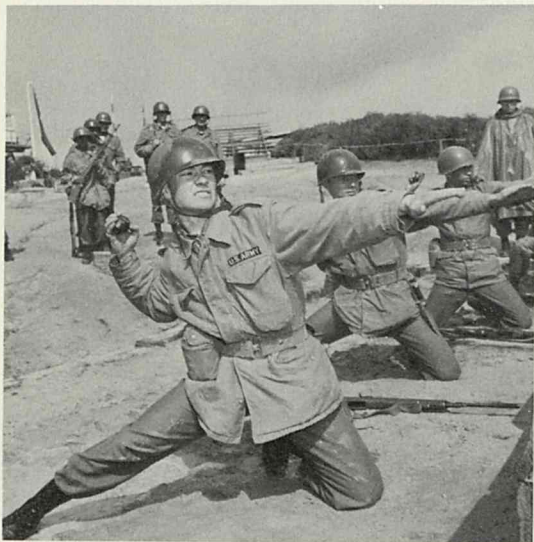
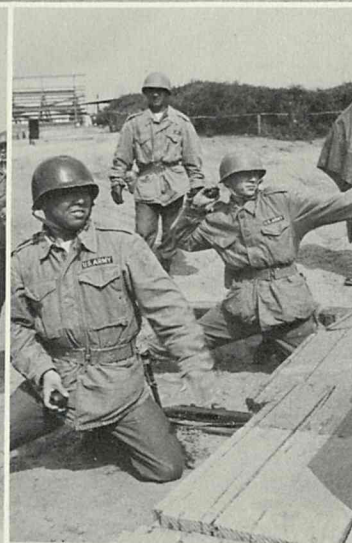


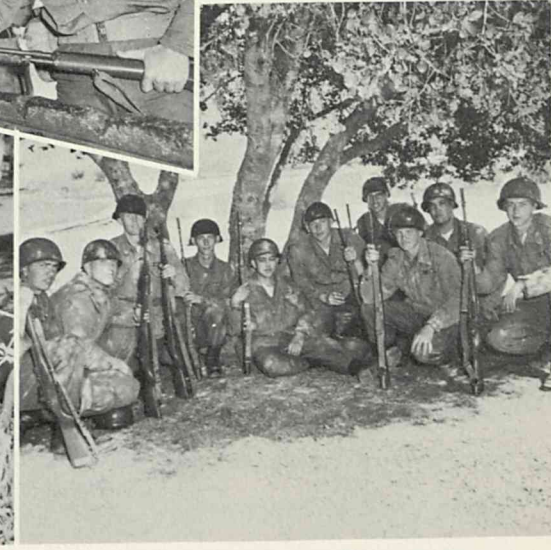
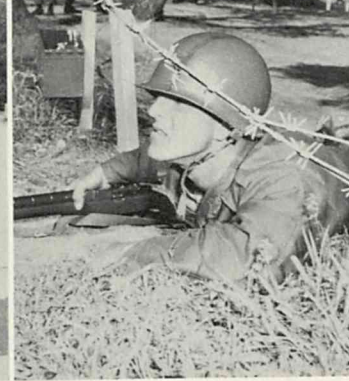
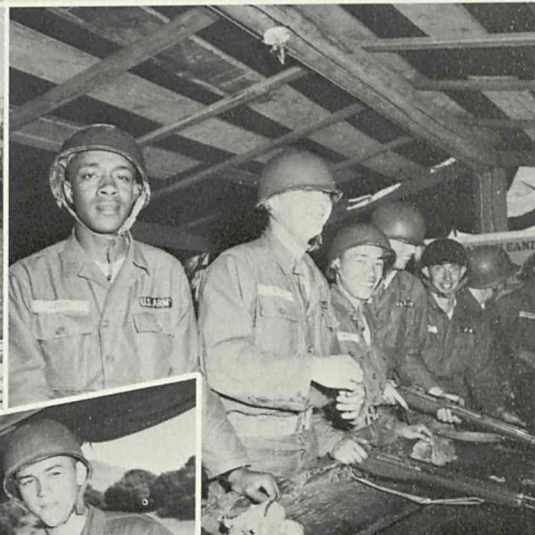
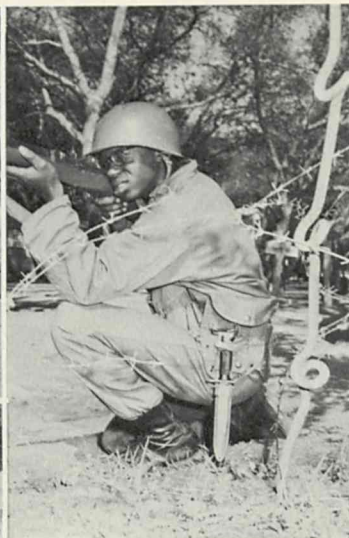


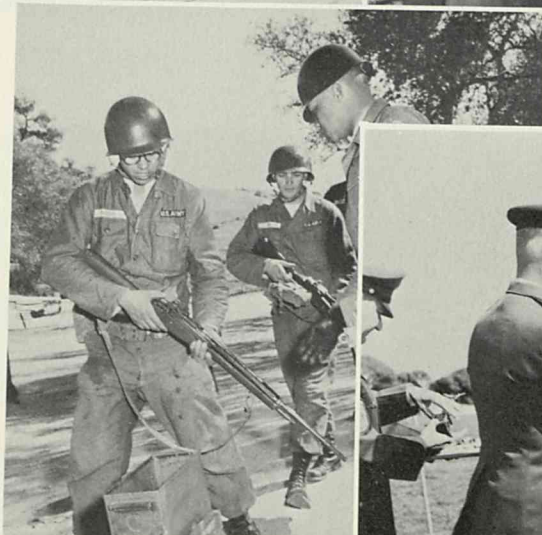
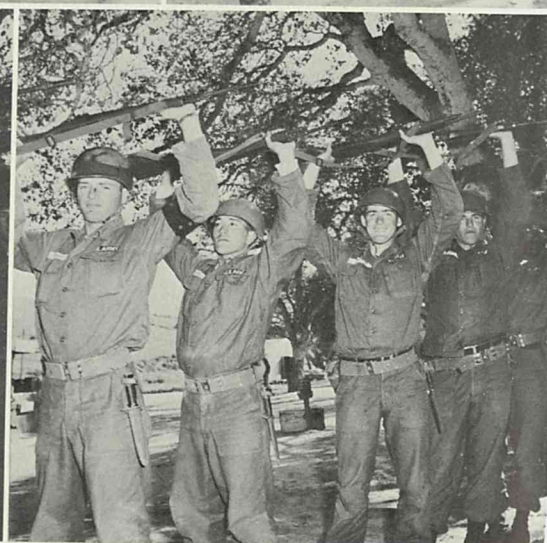












graduation



history of fort ord (contd.)

By the end of 1941 more than \$13,000,000 had been spent and the main garrison served as training grounds and staging areas for myriads of American troops who were to find their way to Africa, Europe and the Pacific.

It was at Fort Ord that these men prepared to hit the beaches. It was here they practiced jungle warfare, hand-to-hand combat, and most of the same tactics that present-day soldiers stationed here experience.

Among some of those units that were stationed here was the 3rd Division that hit Anzio and then went tearing through Southern France. This also was the home of the 27th and 43rd Divisions, each of which fought and won many battles in the Pacific. At one time more than 50,000 troops were stationed at Fort Ord.

Following the close of World War II, activity here was at a slower pace, centering around the Infantry training mission of the 4th Replacement Center. This was the framework for the re-activation of the 4th Infantry Division which assumed the role of training soldiers for the Korean conflict.

In September, 1950, the 4th Division was replaced by the 6th Division and the latter continued the mission of training troops. The 6th remained until the arrival in January, 1957, of the 5th Division from Germany. With the inactivation of the 5th in June, 1957, Fort Ord again was designated an Infantry training center.

Fort Ord was named a permanent Army post in 1940. Its westerly border is the Pacific Ocean's Monterey Bay. It is only a few minutes from historically rich Monterey Peninsula, as well as from Salinas, the hub of one of the nation's most productive agricultural valleys. San Francisco is 120 miles to the north, while Los Angeles lies 340 miles south.

Ultimately, according to the post's master plan, the entire garrison will be composed of the permanent-type, concrete barracks in which many troops are now quartered. There also will be additional permanent administrative, supply and recreational buildings.

The Spanish Conquistadors and the Indians who roamed these hills when Commodore Drake sailed into the Bay more than a hundred years ago would have shaken their heads in disbelief and wonderment if they could have visualized this area as one of the most important Army posts in America.

